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SENATE MAJORITY LEADER BAKER PAYS VISIT TO PRC

Arrival in Beijing

OW301216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 30 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr., Mrs. Baker and their party arrived here by special plane this afternoon for a 10-day visit to China at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

They were greeted at the airport by Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and Mr. Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., U.S. ambassador to China, and Mrs. Hummel.

It is learned that Senator Baker will exchange views on issues of common concern with Chinese leaders in Beijing. The American guests will then tour Shanghai, Suzhou and Xian after their sojourn in Beijing.

Liao Chengzhi Hosts Banquet

OW311516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr., Mrs. Baker and their party were honored at a banquet given by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, presided over and spoke at the banquet. The Chinese side, he said, is "looking forward to a frank and sincere exchange of views with the senator in the next few days."

Liao Chengzhi added: "The development of Sino-U.S. relations is not only in the fundamental interests of our two peoples, but also conducive to the peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole. That is why the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations is warmly received by our two peoples."

"At present, the development of Sino-U.S. relations is seriously hindered, and our two peoples are deeply concerned over this. We believe that the serious differences between the two countries are not difficult to bridge in conformity with the desire of our two peoples, provided that the norms governing international relations are truly upheld."

In his reply, Senator Baker said he hoped that his visit could play a role in strengthening Sino-U.S. ties. He added: "Although there are still areas of disagreement between us, I am certain that with understanding and determination on both sides, these differences can be resolved satisfactorily."

"As majority leader of the U.S. Senate," Senator Baker said, "I can assure you that the great majority of my colleagues strongly support continued good relations between our two countries."

U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel, Jr. and Mrs. Hummel attended the banquet. Also present were Hao Deqing and Deng Zhaoxiang, members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Aisin Ghiorroh Puchieh, deputy to the N.P.C.; Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; and Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Prior to the banquet, Liao Chengzhi met with Senator Baker. This morning, Senator Baker and his party toured the Great Wall and a Ming tomb.

Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

OW010908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0900 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, today met with U.S. Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr. It was learned that they exchanged views on Sino-American relations.

Deng Xiaoping said: "China hopes to maintain its friendship with the U.S." He pointed out that "only if China and the U.S. deal with the problems confronting them in the spirit of safeguarding each state's interests and respecting the other's national interests can the two countries establish and develop good relations and the relations will not be impaired." Deng Xiaoping also reiterated China's position on the Taiwan issue. He said he hoped that the Reagan administration would take a wise position for an early settlement of this issue.

Baker said that he would make further efforts to develop Sino-American friendly relations. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 1200 GMT on 1 June, in a similar report on the Deng meeting with Baker, adds the following at this point: "He held that the development of the relationship between the two countries has a bright future."]

Present at the meeting were Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., U.S. ambassador to China, and the principal members of Baker's party. Also present were Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Deng Xiaoping posed for photos with Mr and Mrs Baker and their party.

AFP on Deng's Remarks

OW010558 Hong Kong AFP in English 0534 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jun (AFP) -- Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping has said he would like to meet United States President Ronald Reagan, visiting U.S. Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker said today.

Mr Baker (Rep, Tennessee) made the announcement after a meeting here with the Chinese Communist Party vice-chairman, who was the architect on the Chinese side of the normalisation of Sino-American relations. Mr Deng's call comes at a time of controversy between the United States and China over Taiwan.

Thomas Griscom, Mr Baker's press attache, said Mr Deng had expressed the wish for an exchange of views with Mr Reagan, not only on the Taiwan issue, but "the overall relationship between our country and China".

Baker, Hummel Host Reception

OW011252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr. and Mrs. Baker and U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel, Jr. and Mrs. Hummel gave a reception at the U.S. Embassy here this afternoon.

Among the Chinese guests attending the reception were Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman, and Hao Deqing and Deng Zhaoxiang, members, of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Aisin Ghiorroh Puchieh, deputy to the N.P.C.; Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; and Zhang Wenjin and Han Xu, vice-ministers of foreign affairs.

Today, U.S. Senator Baker also had separate talks with Hao Deqing and Zhang Wenjin.

PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG BEGINS VISIT TO JAPAN

Departure from Beijing

OW310158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0138 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, left here by special plane this morning for an official visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

Among those seeing the premier off at the airport were Vice-Premier Wan Li, State Councillor Gu Mu, Secretary-General of the State Council Du Xingyuan, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei, Vice-Minister of the State Economic Commission Lu Dong, Vice-Minister of the State Planning Commission Gu Xiulian, Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Wei Yuming and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Japanese Embassy in China Koji Watanabe. Premier Zhao shook hands with them before boarding the plane.

Members of Premier Zhao's party include Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission; Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Zheng Tuobin, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Chen Chu and Tian Jiyun, deputy secretaries-general of the State Council; Gan Ziyu, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission; and Song Zhiguang, Chinese ambassador to Japan (already in Japan).

Arrival in Tokyo

OW310804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arrived here today for an official visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

The special plane carrying the Chinese premier and his entourage touched down at Haneda Airport at 1353 hours local time. The Chinese premier's entourage includes Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Zhang Jinfu, state councillor and minister of State Economic Commission; and other officials.

Upon the arrival of the Chinese guests, the crowds waiting at the airport burst into cheers and applause.

Seiya Nishida, head of the suite of honour and chief of protocol of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, and Song Zhiguang, Chinese ambassador to Japan, went aboard the plane to greet Zhao Ziyang.

Standing at the entrance to the plane, Zhao Ziyang, in all smiles, waved back to the welcomers. He shook hands with Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China and officials of the Chinese Embassy here. Then he drove to the state guest house in the city where he will attend an official welcoming ceremony to be presided over by Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki later this afternoon.

Zhao Ziyang is scheduled to have his first round of talks with Suzuki after the ceremony and take part in a banquet given by Suzuki in his honour.

During his stay in Japan, Zhao Ziyang, as he told Japanese journalists earlier this month, "will discuss and exchange views with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki on the international situation and the furtherance of Sino-Japanese relations."

He will also meet Japanese Emperor Hirohito and renew acquaintanceship with Japanese friends in various circles.

The Chinese premier is to address a rally under the auspices of various Japan-China friendship organizations.

Zhao Ziyang will give a press conference in Tokyo. A joint press communique summing up the visit will be released later this week.

The Chinese premier and his entourage are scheduled to tour Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Nara and Kyoto during their stay in Japan.

In this 10th year after normalization of relations between China and Japan, following Zhao Ziyang's visit, Zenko Suzuki will pay a visit to China later this year.

Official Welcome by Suzuki

OW311754 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1322 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, 31 May (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki presided over an official ceremony this afternoon at the state guest house to welcome Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Zenko Suzuki arrived at the state guest house by car at 1600. After walking into the entrance hall, he warmly shook hands with Zhao Ziyang. Zhao Ziyang said with a smile: "Nice to see you again." Zenko Suzuki smilingly replied: "Welcome, welcome." Press photographers lost no time in taking shots of this scene of warm friendship. Luxuriant trees in the yard of the state guest house looked particularly fresh and green after a drizzle. Chinese and Japanese national flags on lampposts around the state guest house fluttered in the wind.

Zhao Ziyang and Zenko Suzuki walked out of the entrance hall over a red carpet to mount the reviewing stand. At this time, a clarion bugle call sounded and the welcoming ceremony started. A band played the national anthems of China and Japan. Zhao Ziyang, accompanied by Zenko Suzuki, then reviewed the guard of honor of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces.

Following the review, Zhao Ziyang waved his greetings to the welcoming crowd. At this time, Japanese children and representatives of Overseas Chinese and Chinese students studying in Japan waved Chinese and Japanese national flags to warmly welcome Zhao Ziyang and his party.

Zhao Ziyang shook hands with Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa and other members of the Japanese Cabinet. The welcoming ceremony was attended by about 300 people.

First Zhao-Suzuki Talk

OW311934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki in their first round of talks here this afternoon exchanged views sincerely on the current international situation and world-wide problems of common concern. The talks were held at the Japanese prime minister's official residence.

Prime Minister Suzuki said that the relations between Japan and China have entered the stage of durable and unflinching friendship. The numerous achievements made by the two countries in the past decade are not only beneficial to Japan and China but also to peace and stability in Asia and the world, he added. In the coming decade, the cooperative relations between the two countries will develop further.

Premier Zhao said that the Sino-Japanese relations will develop further in depth and breadth through the mutual visits by the prime ministers of the two countries this year. These visits are beneficial to the two peoples and vital to peace and stability in Asia and the world. This is of great significance throughout the 1980's.

Zhao Ziyang said: The current international situation is marked by ever increasing tension and turbulence. While old problems remain unsettled, new crises are emerging. Their root cause lies in the rivalry between the two superpowers. On the one hand, one must see that the Soviet Union and the United States are quickening their pace of contention for strategic superiority in a really aggressive manner. On the other hand, the Soviet Union has much more difficulties than it had last year when the Cancun conference was held. Zenko Suzuki said: The international situation is really getting more serious and urgent. The reason lies in the continued increase of military strength by the Soviet Union which, with its powerful military strength, invaded Afghanistan, penetrated into and exerted influence upon Poland and the Third World, and supported Vietnam in its aggression against Kampuchea. This is the reason for the international tension.

The Chinese premier said: China stands for strengthening the unity and cooperation with the Third World countries, opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace. He stressed: China and Japan are confronted with common threats. In face of the current turbulent international situation, it is all the more necessary for the two countries to develop further their relations of friendship and cooperation and contribute to peace and stability in Asia and the world.

The Japanese prime minister expressed concern and worry over the Sino-U.S. relations. With respect to this, Zhao Ziyang said: As to the crisis in the Sino-U.S. relations, China is not to be blamed. Nevertheless, we have still made great efforts. We have shown necessary and maximum consideration to problems left over by history on condition that China's sovereignty is not violated. However, negotiations have achieved no results so far. U.S. Vice-President George Bush's visit to China has promoted the two sides' understanding of each other's stand; thus, the talks were conducive. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1721 GMT on 31 May, in a virtually identical report on this subject, renders the previous clause "...thus, the talks were beneficial."] But so far the U.S. side has made no steps forward to solve the question of arms sales to Taiwan. Differences between the two sides remain to be settled and the crisis has not passed. The two sides will continue their negotiations. Whether any progress can be made in the future all depends on what a resolve the U.S. leaders will make. Premier Zhao stressed: No matter how the Sino-U.S. relations may develop in the future, China will make no change whatsoever in its policy of developing friendly and cooperative relations with Japan.

On the Sino-Soviet relations, Zhao Ziyang said, there have been no changes in this respect. We have noted Soviet leaders said that they wanted to improve the Sino-Soviet relations, but they haven't take any practical action. The worsening of the Sino-Soviet relation is not caused by the improvement of the Sino-U.S. relations and the change in the Sino-U.S. relations will not bring about a change in the Sino-Soviet relations. We always lay stress on establishing state relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We have always held that the question of the Sino-Soviet relations should be settled through negotiations, but the Soviet Union shows no good faith.

On Japanese-Soviet relations, Zenko Suzuki said the Soviet Union has been increasing its military strength in the Far East year by year and expanding the construction of its military installations on the four northern islands, inherent territories of Japan. This is a hidden threat to Japan. He said Japan has its own basic force of defence to safeguard the country.

The Soviet Union strongly demanded that Japan provide economic cooperation in exploiting Siberia, the Japanese prime minister said. But Japan would by no means separate economics from politics and engage in unprincipled economic cooperation. Japan follows the principle that the four northern islands should be returned and a peace treaty should be concluded. When this is not achieved, it is impossible to establish real Japanese-Soviet friendly ties.

Zenko Suzuki said that Japan also asks the Soviet Union to stop its aggression against Afghanistan and not to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland and other countries. Otherwise, Japanese-Soviet relations cannot be improved.

On the issue of Kampuchea, Zhao Ziyang said China supports a political settlement of the Kampuchea issue, but such a settlement should be based on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The time for a political settlement of the issue is now immature, he said. China has consistently supported the three patriotic forces in Kampuchea in getting united and has made many efforts in coordination with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to achieve this end. One important principle for the union among the three patriotic forces is that it is beneficial to the struggle of resisting the Vietnamese aggressors. Thus, a real union is in need, a common programme for the union should be worked out and the three forces should be equal. China hopes to see an independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea. If Democratic Kampuchea requires and the ASEAN countries agree, China hopes that Kampuchea will become a member of the ASEAN.

Zhao Ziyang said: The relations between China and ASEAN are good. China hopes to see a strong and united association of Southeast Asian nations. We attach great importance to the role played by the ASEAN countries in opposing Soviet and Vietnamese aggression and expansion and safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Zenko Suzuki said that the five ASEAN countries cherish an ardent desire for self-reliance and Japan is willing to provide assistance to ASEAN. There is still no indication that the situation in the Indochinese Peninsula is turning for the better. Japan will maintain close contact with ASEAN, extend support to Democratic Kampuchea as far as possible on the international arena, make Vietnam withdraw its troops and help establish peace in Indochina through peaceful negotiation. We have cooperated with various ASEAN countries along this orientation.

During the talks, Prime Minister Suzuki expressed his hope that the situation on the Korean Peninsula will remain stable. Premier Zhao said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is devoting every effort to build the country, develop its national economy and raise the people's living standards. It is ready to adopt positive measures to lessen the North-South military confrontation and war threat. There is no such problem as the North thrusting into the South. He reiterated that China supports the proposition of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Among others attending the talks on the Chinese side were Huang Hua, Zhang Jingfu, Wu Xueqian; [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service adds the following names: Zheng Tuobin [6774 2148 1755], Chen Chu [7115 2806], Tian Jiyun [3944 4764 0061], Gan Ziyu [3927 1311 3768], Song Zhiguang [1345 0037 0342] and Xiao Xiangqian [5135 0686 0467]; and on the Japanese side were Yoshio Sakurauchi, Kiichi Miyazawa, [Yasue Katori, Kensuke Yanagiya and (Akiteru) Kiuchi].

Zhao, Suzuki Banquet Toasts

OW010535 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1700 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, 31 May (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki hosted a grand banquet this evening at his official residence to warmly welcome Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. In their toasts, both pledged to further strengthen the longstanding friendly and cooperative ties between the two nations.

An atmosphere of Sino-Japanese friendship and solidarity prevailed this evening at the prime minister's official residence. When Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki came shoulder to shoulder into the banquet hall, the band played Chinese and Japanese music, and the whole hall resounded with warm applause.

Chinese and Japanese flags hung at the center and on the two sides within the banquet hall. The tables were decorated with beautiful flowers.

Amid warm applause, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki made a toast. He said: "This year is the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between Japan and China, a year worthy of commemoration. The friendly and cooperative relations between Japan and China have been developed firmly and solidly in the past decade. In the face of increasingly tense international situation, these relations have made new progress year after year and, like a warm breeze in May, contributed positively to peace and stability."

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki noted: "The friendly and cooperative relations between Japan and China, we may say, do not simply reflect only a period of time in the international political situation; they have a broad foundation which has been built by the peoples of the two countries through frequent visits and exchanges at various levels in the past."

He said: "It is a matter of course that Japan and China should maintain their friendly relations for a long time to come. However, it would be wrong to take for granted the friendly relations existing between the two countries. Only conscientious efforts of the persons concerned of both countries make it possible to have today's relations between Japan and China and to further develop tomorrow's relations between the two countries. We must bear this deeply in our mind."

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said: "Japan and China have different histories and social systems. Therefore, tireless and sustained efforts should be made to deepen their mutual understanding and friendly ties." He added: "To bring about a new leap in the next 10 years, I wish to march forward together with His Excellency Premier Zhao and others present here today on the sound foundation that we have built over the past 10 years."

Zenko Suzuki said that China is carrying out a modernization policy. "Here I wish to once again assure you unequivocally that we will do our best to cooperate with your country in making efforts toward this end," he said.

In his toast, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: "This year is the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations. This past 10 years have seen fine relations between our two countries." He said: "Despite the intricate, turbulent and changing international situation, happily the relations between our two countries have been developing smoothly and progressing continuously."

"Throughout concerted efforts, we have concluded the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship and signed a host of agreements on trade, air transport, sea transport, fishing, culture, science and technology, we have established and developed political relations of peace and friendship as well as economic relations of equality and mutual benefit."

He pointed out: "Facts have proved that the friendship and cooperation between China and Japan are fully in the interests of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and constitute an important factor for maintaining peace in the Asian-Pacific region and the whole world."

Zhao Ziyang said: "The Chinese Government treasures the fine relations that have been established between China and Japan and is willing to make continued efforts to consolidate and develop such relations. It deems it extremely important for the two countries to establish a friendly and cooperative relationship that is durable, stable and unaffected by any changes in the international situation. To this end, a more solid foundation should be laid during the 1980's"

Referring to China's domestic situation, he said: "The Chinese people are striving to work for socialist modernization by uniting as one. China's economic construction is embarking on the path of steady and healthy growth under the guidance of the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading." He said: "In China's economic construction, we mainly rely on the efforts of the Chinese people. At the same time, we attach great importance to the continued implementation of the open-door policy and the development of the external economic relations, which are one of China's long-term policies. To develop Sino-Japanese relations has an important place in China's foreign policy."

Looking forward to the future of Sino-Japanese relations, Zhao Ziyang said that with the advance of China's cause of modernization, the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Japan will expand more extensively in all realms. He stated that the Chinese Government would like to make unremitting efforts to this end together with the Japanese Government.

Their toasts were met with bursts of applause. After the banquet, the Chinese premier and Japanese prime minister posed for a picture in the reception hall. Premier Zhao also met with Takeo Miki and Takeo Fukuda, former prime ministers; Hajime Fukuda, speaker of the House of Representatives; and Masatoshi Tokunaga, speaker of the House of Councillors, and had friendly conversations with them.

Also invited to the banquet were Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission; Wu Xueqian, vice minister of foreign affairs; Zheng Tuobin, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Chen Chu and Tian Jiyun, deputy secretaries general of the State Council; Gan Ziyu, vice minister in charge of the State Planning Commission; Song Zhiguang, ambassador to Japan; and other Chinese guests.

Among the more than 100 guests present at this evening's banquet were Takaaki Hattori, president of the Japanese Supreme Court; and Cabinet members, including Yoshio Sakurachi, minister of foreign affairs; Michio Watanabe, minister of finance; Kichiro Tazawa, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry; Tokusaburo Kosaka, minister of transportation; and Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency.

Also attending the banquet were responsible persons of the Liberal Democratic Party, the Japanese Socialist Party, the Komei Party, the Democratic Socialist Party and the New Liberal Club, personages from the economic, cultural, science and athletic circles as well as responsible persons of Japan-China friendship organizations.

Second Zhao-Suzuki Talk

OW011228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 (XINHUA) -- China and Japan pledged today to establish long-standing and stable ties of economic cooperation in the spirit of peace, friendship, equality and mutual benefit. This is the main topic at the second round of talks held between Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki here this morning.

The two premiers first reviewed the development of relations between China and Japan. Premier Zhao said that since the normalization of relations in 1972, and particularly since the conclusion of the treaty of peace and friendship between China and Japan in 1978, the development of relations between the two countries has been smooth and fruitful. The Chinese Government has taken note of this with satisfaction. He said that in the past decade the two countries have established peaceful and friendly political relations as well as equal and mutually beneficial economic relations, while exchanges in the domains of technology, culture and education have also made rapid progress. The friendly and cooperative relations between them have developed at an unprecedented pace and scale. These developments serve the fundamental interests and meet the common aspirations of both the Chinese and Japanese peoples, and are conducive to peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said the Sino-Japanese relationship has now entered a ripe stage. In the next decade, effort should be made to further expand and strengthen this relationship. This is not only in the interest of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, but will also contribute to peace and stability in Asia and the world.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations, he said, the exchange of visits between the two prime ministers and their discussions on further developing bilateral cooperative relations are of epoch-making significance.

Premier Zhao said that there are many favorable conditions for the development of economic relations between China and Japan despite their different social systems. This may be summed up as "timeliness, topographical advantages and harmony between the peoples". "Timeliness" means the normalization of relations, the conclusion of the peace and friendship treaty and the smooth development of friendly ties between the two countries. International developments have also made it feasible and necessary to enhance such cooperation. "Topographical advantages" mean that China and Japan are close neighbors separated only by a strip of water. China is rich in mineral and other resources while Japan possesses advanced industrial technology. They can help supply each other's needs and make up each other's deficiencies. "Harmony between the peoples" means the long-standing traditional friendship between the two countries and their people's strong desire to remain friends from generation to generation. Both governments have taken a positive attitude towards promotion of relations between the two countries.

Premier Zhao put forward the three-point principle for the promotion of economic relations between China and Japan. He said that the three-point principle can be summarized as: peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long-standing stability.

He stressed that the 1980's are years of significance in all aspects. It is China's hope, he said, that Sino-Japanese economic relations would gain new developments in the 1980's through efforts from both sides, thus laying a foundation for a long-standing and stable system of Sino-Japanese economic cooperation.

Prime Minister Suzuki said that he agreed to Premier Zhao's basic ideas regarding the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in the decade to come. "We should develop these relations from the present basis," he said. The two governments, he noted, are at one in this regard.

Referring to the problem of Japanese orphans in China, Prime Minister Suzuki said that "the Chinese Government has been most considerate in this matter. I express my gratitude in the name of the Japanese Government and people." He asked Premier Zhao to convey the gratitude to the Chinese foster-parents of these orphans.

At the end of the talks, Prime Minister Suzuki said he was happy with the fruitful results of the talks in the past two days. Premier Zhao also expressed similar satisfaction.

During the talks, Premier Zhao informed Prime Minister Suzuki of the Chinese Government's decision to present Japan with a male giant panda.

Prime Minister Suzuki expressed deep thanks, adding that the Japanese people, children in particular, and the Japanese Government will be very happy.

Zhao's Economic Proposal

OW010728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang proposed to the Japanese side here today a three-point principle for promoting the economic ties between China and Japan. The proposal was made during the second round of talks he had with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki this morning.

The three points of the principle are:

1. The economic relations between China and Japan should be developed energetically on the basis of their present peaceful and friendly ties and in line with the (1972) Sino-Japanese joint statement and the (1983) Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship.
2. The economic relations between China and Japan should steadily develop in scope and depth according to the principle of equality and mutual benefit and proceeding from each other's needs and possibilities so as to help supply each other's needs and make up for each other's deficiencies.
3. The development of economic relations between China and Japan should be long-standing and stable and impervious to international storms, in conformity with the fundamental interests of the people of both countries and their aspirations for a friendship from generation to generation.

The three-point principle, Premier Zhao Ziyang noted, can be summarized as: Peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long-standing stability.

The proposal, as the Chinese premier has explained, is meant to lay a foundation for the establishment of a system of long-standing and stable cooperation between China and Japan.

Huang Hua, Zhang Jingfu and Wu Xuegian, who accompanied Premier Zhao in his Japan tour, and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi and some other Japanese Cabinet members were present at the talks.

Article on Growing Relations

HK311254 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 May 82 p 6

[Article by Zhang Yunfang [1728 0061 2455] "Favorable Climatic, Geographical and Human Factors -- on Sino-Japanese Friendly Relations Which Continue To Grow With Each Passing Day"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang will go to Japan today for an official visit, adding a new page to the history of Sino-Japanese friendship.

Last year a Japanese paper conducted a public opinion survey among the citizens, asking: Which country in the world do you think is on the most intimate terms with us? China ranked first in replies. According to data from Japan a dozen years ago, however, most Japanese people did not understand China. The great changes that have taken place in the past dozen years are precisely the achievement of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations.

Since the resumption of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations in 1972, the two countries have signed aviation, trade, ocean shipping, fishery, cultural, scientific and technological agreements one after another. In 1978, the two countries concluded the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship. Over the past decade, leaders of the two countries have visited each other on many occasions and the two countries have established 39 sister city, province and county agreements. All this is a faithful record of the growing development of Sino-Japanese relations and the deeper understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

With the development of the international situation, both China and Japan are sharing increasingly identical views on some major international affairs. Although the social systems of the two countries are different, both of them are subject to threats from the hegemonists. On issues having a strong bearing on the world situation as a whole such as the Afghan and the Kampuchean issues, both countries have taken identical stands. YOMIURI SHIMBUN said: "The basically identical views of China and Japan on world issues are a major feature of Sino-Japanese relations today."

Another outstanding feature in the Sino-Japanese friendly relations is the continuous development of the economic and trade relations between the two countries. In 1972 business transactions between the two countries amounted to only \$1 billion, but they are well over \$10 billion now. Today, Japan has become China's biggest trading partner, accounting for a quarter of China's trade volume, while China's export to Japan ranks fifth in Japan's import volume. Moreover, over the past few years, the China Import and Export Corporation has set up more than 10 offices in Japan and set up 5 joint companies with Japan. Permanent Japanese foreign trade institutions in Beijing exceed 100. NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN said in an article that the economic development of China and Japan reflected the will of the people of the two countries and was an important link in Sino-Japanese relations today. During the past decade, cultural educational, scientific and technological exchanges between the two countries have also been very frequent. The Japanese Government has undertaken rotational training of Chinese teachers in Japanese. There are now nearly 1,000 Chinese students and trainees studying in Japan. The number of Chinese students sent to Japan is second only to that sent to the United States. When recalling Sino-Japanese friendly relations on New Year's Day this year, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said:

"Since the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, mutual exchanges between the peoples of the two countries have developed in depth and breadth. I firmly believe that the mutual understanding brought about by such an extensive exchange is the basis of the lasting friendly relations between the two countries."

When talking about Sino-Japanese relations, the Japanese people often quote a Chinese saying: Favorable climatic, geographical and human factors. The six Chinese characters appropriately summarize the favorable conditions for further developing Sino-Japanese relations.

Favorable climatic factor refers to the current international situation. Now the world is full of the smell of gunpowder. Although Japan has become the second largest economic giant of the West, it is poor in natural resources and has to rely on imports for a great many things. If a war breaks out which results in the blockade of the shipping routes, it will be put in a tight spot. Like China, it also hopes for a peaceful international environment. The fact that both China and Japan have the same expectations of the international situation will inevitably promote further development of Sino-Japanese relations.

Favorable geographical factor refers to close neighbors separated only by a strip of water. The shortest distance between the two countries is only 100 miles. Owing to geographical proximity and convenient transportation, it is more advantageous to buy Chinese goods than European or U.S. goods, even at the same prices.

Favorable human factor refers to the popularity of Sino-Japanese relations. In their mutual contacts, the people involved have a common feeling; there is a reliable feeling of proximity between the people of the two countries.

The favorable conditions in Sino-Japanese relations determine that the relations between the two countries can withstand the storm and stress of the world and develop in the direction of friendship. Former Japanese Finance Minister Michio Watanabe said: China has what Japan does not have; while Japan's strong point is precisely what China needs. There are bright prospects for Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation. It will benefit future generations of the two countries.

Looking forward to the future of Sino-Japanese relations, people are filled with confidence. It is believed that the current visit of Premier Zhao Ziyang to Japan will promote further development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

Review of PRC-Japan Ties

OW310655 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1238 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA) -- Major events in 10 years of friendly relations between China and Japan:

In September 1972, Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka of Japan visited China at the invitation of Premier Zhou Enlai of China. On 29 September the Governments of China and Japan issued a joint statement, declaring the end of the abnormal state of affairs between the two countries and the decision to establish diplomatic relations and normalize relations between China and Japan. This opened a new chapter in the history of relations between the two countries. In April 1973 China and Japan exchanged their first ambassadors.

On 12 August 1978 the Governments of China and Japan signed the China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship.

In October of the same year Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping visited Japan and attended the ceremony at which the instruments of ratification of the China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship were exchanged. The formal coming into force of the China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship marked a new beginning of the good-neighbor and friendly relations between the two countries.

The friendly exchanges between China and Japan have developed tremendously since the establishment of diplomatic relations. Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng visited Japan. Deng Yingchao, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, also visited Japan and attended the unveiling ceremony of a tablet of Premier Zhou Enlai's poem in Arashiyama. Since then other Chinese state leaders and delegations of many trades and organizations as well as personages from various circles have also visited Japan. Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, former Speaker of the House of Councillors Ken Yasui, Speaker of the House of Councillors Masatoshi Tokunaga and Speaker of the House of Representatives Hajime Fukuda visited China. Leaders and delegations of Japan's Diet, government, political parties, military, economic, finance, trade, cultural, educational, sports, press, scientific and technical and mass organizations as well as personages from various circles visited China one after another.

In the past 10 years important agreements and accords signed between China and Japan include the China-Japan trade agreement, the China-Japan long-term trade agreement, the China-Japan air transport agreement, the China-Japan maritime transport agreement, the China-Japan fishery agreement, the agreement on laying submarine cables between China and Japan, the agreement and technical cooperation contract on building the Baoshan iron and steel complex in Shanghai, the agreement on joint exploration and exploitation of petroleum and natural gas resources in the southern and western parts of the Bohai Sea, the agreement between the Chinese and Japanese Governments on promoting cultural exchanges, the memorandum on academic exchanges, the agreement between the Chinese and Japanese Governments on scientific and technical cooperation, and so forth.

In 1971, before the normalization of relations between China and Japan, the total trade volume between the two countries was U.S. \$1 billion, an increase of 900 percent in 10 years.

In 1980 China and Japan began holding Sino-Japanese Government officials' conferences periodically in Beijing and Tokyo for consultations between senior Chinese and Japanese officials in charge of foreign affairs.

The Chinese and Japanese Governments also successively decided to set up consulates general in Shanghai and Osaka and Guangzhou and Sapporo.

Since Tianjin and Kobe became friendly cities in June 1973, 39 more friendly pairings have been formed between cities, provinces and prefectures of the two countries.

Radio Previews Visit

OW310229 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 0930 GMT 30 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between China and Japan, the prime ministers of the two countries are scheduled to exchange visits this year. This is of historic significance in friendly Sino-Japanese relations. We, the people of China, are looking forward to the mutual visits of the leaders of the two countries. The following is a Radio Beijing commentary on the premier's coming visit to Japan:

The Sino-Japanese joint statement issued 10 years ago reads in part: China and Japan are neighboring countries separated only by a strip of water, and there is a long history of traditional friendship between them. The normalization of relations between China and Japan will open a new page in the annals of relations between the two countries.

A review of the course of the past 10 years shows that this prediction has been remarkably fulfilled. Especially subsequent to the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty signed 4 years ago, relations between the two countries have developed rapidly. Over the last 10 years the leaders of the two countries have exchanged visits, and their ministers have also made frequent visits to hold useful discussions and exchange views on international developments of common interest and on ways to improve the relationship between the two countries. Furthermore, periodic meetings of high-level officials of the two countries began to be held 2 years ago. This was indeed an epochal event in friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. These ministerial meetings have already been held twice, alternately in Beijing and Tokyo. In addition, periodic meetings of vice foreign ministers have been held three times. Moreover, delegations of the Japanese upper and lower houses and delegations of the NPC (equivalent to the Japanese Diet) have also exchanged visits.

Private-level exchanges of personnel between the two countries have become more frequent, with hundreds of delegations exchanging visits. Private citizens of Japan did a great deal to realize the normalization of relations between Japan and China, and they are still making great contributions to the development of the friendly ties between the two countries.

Over the last 10 years, the economic ties of the two countries have made considerable progress. The volume of trade last year already reached the 10 billion dollar level, or 10 times the trade volume of 10 years ago when the normalization of relations was realized. Japan ranks first in China's foreign trade.

Economic cooperation is progressing steadily in many areas. China has a large population and territory and is blessed with rich resources. On the contrary, Japan does not abound in resources, but it has advanced science and technology and superb experience in management. Given these conditions, if these two countries complement each other in the economic field and cooperate with one another on the basis of equality and reciprocity, it will be beneficial to their economic development.

In addition, mutual friendly visits and cooperation in the areas of culture, education, science, technology, medicine and public health have borne satisfactory results.

The history of friendly relations between China and Japan is 2,000 years old. These relations will continue to deepen and develop steadily in the new era.

Prime Minister Suzuki said that there are no troubles or difficulties confronting relations between Japan and China, and only friendship and trust exist between them. Premier Zhao Ziyang, too, at his recent press conference, said: We not only value the existing fine relationship between Japan and China but also are under obligation to continue to strive to strengthen and develop this friendly relationship. Thus, he expressed his intention to further improve Sino-Japanese relations through his coming visit to Japan.

China and Japan are neighbors separated by the sea. For these two countries to establish and develop a lasting, stable relationship which will not be affected by international storms under the current complex and unstable international situation will not only accord with the interests of the peoples of the two countries but will be beneficial to peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region and the rest of the world.

Premier Zhao Ziyang's upcoming visit to Japan will surely further consolidate the bridge of friendship between the two countries and move their friendly relations forward even more.

DK'S IENG SARY INTERVIEWED BY CORRESPONDENTS

OW290911 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1529 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Phnum Malai, Democratic Kampuchea, 28 May (XINHUA) -- Ieng Sary, Democratic Kampuchea's deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs, and Division Commander (Sokpiap) and Division Political Commissar (Nikhon) of Democratic Kampuchea's National Army on 27 May received XINHUA and RENMIN RIBAO correspondents from Bangkok at two campsites in the Sisophon area south of Highway No 5 in Battambang Province. They spoke glowingly of the great victory won by Democratic Kampuchean forces against enemy mopping-up operations in the Sisophon area.

At a certain place in the Phnum Malai area where the atmosphere of war had just vanished, Ieng Sary told the correspondents that the plan for the recent dry season "mopping up" operations by the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea was drawn up in cooperation with the Soviet Union. The Vietnamese offensive against the Sisophon area could be roughly divided into three stages. The first stage began on 14 January and ended on 17 February. Using the tactic of a surprise attack, the enemy penetrated deep into the rear area of the Democratic Kampuchean forces and pressed on toward the Kampuchean-Thai border. As a result, the enemy occupied quite a large area. The Democratic Kampuchean forces, with the exception of those that continued fighting in the jungles, were forced to withdraw to the west of Highway No 502. The second stage was a period in which the Democratic Kampuchean forces inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Beginning in mid-February, the Democratic Kampuchean forces avoided frontal contacts and switched to tactics characterized mainly by guerrilla warfare, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, with the fighting reaching a stalemate. The third stage began on 2 April and ended on 12 April. The enemy was forced to withdraw completely from places it had temporarily occupied. The Vietnamese forces' dry season offensive against the Sisophon area finally ended in defeat by the end of April.

Ieng Sary said emphatically that in launching the "mopping-up" operations against the Sisophon area this year, the Vietnamese forces were more ambitious than before, attempting to achieve multiple military, political and diplomatic goals. But the result proves that the Democratic Kampuchean forces cannot be wiped out, but are tempered in battle and getting stronger. The Vietnamese forces failed to achieve their goals.

(Sokpiap), commander of a certain division stationed in the Phnum Malai-Phnum Mak Hoeun area, added: In the dry season offensive, the enemy did not mount a frontal attack on Phnum Malai and Phnum Mak Hoeun, but tried to first gain complete control of the area to the south of the two mountains and then move northward and take Phnum Malai to achieve a greater political impact. However, the Democratic Kampuchean forces seized the initiative by striking at the two enemy battalions committed for the surprise attack and constantly disrupted the Vietnamese forces' main advance route between Takong and Veal Veng, giving effective support to the Democratic Kampuchean forces on the main battlefields near Chakrei and in other places.

At a command post north of Chakrei, facing a crater-filled battleground, Political Commissar (Nikhon) told the correspondents: In the dry season offensive, the Vietnamese forces threw in more than 10,000 troops. During the fighting, another 5,000 troops were added to replace the wounded and killed and those withdrawn for rotational rest and reorganization, but this could not reverse the defeat.

In the 3 months of fighting, the enemy mounted four general offensives, and fierce fighting took place at (Bal-lan-ta-lai) Mountain, (San-bo-lun) Mountain, (Da-si-da) Mountain and the Kampuchean village of (Kao-ze-lei) across from (Kao-ding) Mountain in Thailand. In the 3 months, Democratic Kampuchean forces killed and wounded a total of nearly 3,000 enemy troops, destroyed 19 enemy tanks and recovered all the lost territories of the area under their control. Now, in clearing up the battlefields, 10,000 land mines have been dug out, and all the original residents have returned to rebuild their homes on the ruins of war.

FORMER SOUTH VIETNAMESE OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

OW301201 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 28 May 82

[Station correspondent's recent interview with former Justice Minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam [PRGRSV] Truong Nhu Tang during his visit to the PRC -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Your Excellency Truong Nhu Tang, during your visit to China in 1980 our Beijing radio station's correspondent had a chance to interview you and, over our radio station, you addressed the entire Vietnamese people. In your address, you said that you had contacts with Vietnamese nationals of various strata and that overseas Vietnamese in various parts of the world were determined, together with the Vietnamese people at home, to topple the Le Duan clique's rule. Please, Your Excellency, tell us about the situation in this regard over the past several years.

[Answer] Overthrowing the Le Duan clique is both the earnest aspiration and firm determination of Vietnamese people of all strata at home and abroad because the clique has betrayed the Vietnamese nation, repressed the Vietnamese compatriots and resigned itself to serving as a cheap lackey of the Soviet hegemonists. Over the past years, Vietnamese nationals in all parts of the world have repeatedly exposed the clique's crimes before world public opinion and the governments of friendly countries. Associations and organizations of Vietnamese nationals have emulated one another in opposing the presence of Le Duan's men whenever they showed up overseas. They have endeavored, by all means, to win the sympathy and support of the people and governments of countries in the world for the Vietnamese people's just struggle to topple the dictatorial and fascist Le Duan clique.

Following my visit to China in the fall of 1980, I met with people of various strata and government officials in other countries such as the United States and the Common Market countries in order to clearly expose the fascist nature of the Hanoi authorities headed by the Le Duan clique. Our world publicity campaign has received the warm welcome and sympathy of friends everywhere. Overseas Vietnamese are thinking day and night about the endurance, hardships and miseries of their compatriots at home who are being rudely oppressed under the Le Duan clique's rule. They are seeking, by all means, to get in touch with, provide support to and coordinate their activities with their compatriots at home. The communication and the coordination of activities between the Vietnamese people at home and abroad are aimed at weakening the Le Duan clique in all fields -- diplomatically, politically, and militarily -- before an uprising to topple the clique.

[Question] Please give us your observations of the recent Fifth VCP Congress and tell us, according to your knowledge, about the observations of overseas Vietnamese in various parts of the world of this congress.

[Answer] My general observation is that the Fifth VCP Congress has exposed a serious intraparty split and signaled the Le Duan clique's intensification of dictatorial and fascist measures and its complete subservience to the Soviet Union. It has also revealed its economic collapse and its intensifying and prolongation of the war of aggression in Kampuchea. A further analysis shows that:

First, the repeated delays of the Fifth VCP Congress and the purge within the leadership and among party echelons proved that there was an intense intraparty struggle. Large numbers of cadres and party members are disheartened and have criticized and expressed distrust of the erroneous political line and economic plan set forth by the Le Duan leadership clique.

Second, the Le Duan clique shirked its responsibility for its leadership blunders. Instead, it harshly criticized those leading and executive echelons that did not side with it and did not approve of its complete subservience to the Soviet Union and of its wrecking of Sino-Vietnamese friendship. Its criticisms were aimed at eliminating and purging those who did not side with it.

Third, a look at the composition of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau shows a concentration of power in the hands of the Le Duan clique, thus signal an intensification of dictatorial and fascist rule.

Fourth, the Fifth VCP Congress failed to devise a concrete economic plan because Soviet aid is trifling and irregular.

Fifth, the presence of many generals in the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee indicates a hardline policy of continuing to provoke hostilities against China and intensifying the war of aggression in Kampuchea.

As for Vietnamese nationals in different parts of the world, regarding the Fifth VCP Congress, they have no confidence in the law, and they worry. They have no confidence in the law because the Le Duan clique, for the past 7 years, has not matched its words with its deeds. They worry because the clique will intensify its dictatorial and fascist rule and will further repress their compatriots and relatives.

[Question] Your Excellency, how do you assess Nguyen Co Thach's recent trip to Western Europe, and what was the reaction to the trip among Vietnamese national in Western Europe?

[Answer] Nguyen Co Thach's recent trip to Western Europe had two objectives -- political and economic. Politically, it was aimed at delivering the Le Duan clique from its isolation in the world which resulted from the Western people's condemnation of its trampling on human rights in Vietnam and its invasion of Kampuchea. Moreover, it was also designed to motivate Western countries to isolate Democratic Kampuchea with their empty-seat votes at the coming UN Assembly. This scheme was also coordinated with the scheme to manipulate nonaligned countries at the coming Baghdad conference. Economically, it was designed to court Western countries so as to get more aid because the trifling Soviet aid has begun to sadden the Le Duan clique and choke Vietnam's battered economy.

How ironic it was when Pham Van Dong said that borrowing new loans to pay old debts is like slaking one's thirst with poison. Yet the clique does not even have poison to quench its thirst.

In April, the Common Market affirmed that it would continue cutting aid to Vietnam as long as human rights continue to be trampled underfoot in Vietnam and as long as Kampuchea continues to be invaded.

Vietnamese nationals in West European countries have launched campaigns, given explanations, and laid bare the true nature of the Hanoi regime before world public opinion and the governments of the countries where they reside. In Paris, Vietnamese nationals, in coordination with Kampuchean and Lao friends, staged a demonstration in front of the place where Nguyen Co Thach held a press conference.

[Question] For several years, the Le Duan clique has striven to spread the allegation about the China threat to Vietnam. Would you please give your opinion on this matter?

[Answer] It is common that thieves often cry "stop thief" and locusts insolently want to fight against elephants. Relying on the Soviet Union's power, the Le Duan clique has, on the one hand, lent a hand to its hegemonistic master in encircling China, and it invaded friendly neighboring Kampuchea. On the other hand, it has directly provoked hostilities and carried out propaganda and aroused enmity against China. This runs counter to the Vietnamese people's aspiration of building up, consolidating and strengthening friendship between the peoples of China and Vietnam. It has feverishly carried out propaganda about the China threat in order to cover up its true nature as a lackey and aggressor, to sow confusion among and agitate a number of Southeast Asian countries about the so-called Overseas Chinese peril, to create pressure on and block Chinese support for and aid to the resistance movements of the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea

and Laos against the Le Duan clique, and to deceive Western countries in its effort to isolate China. Ironically, China, a great benefactor and friend of the Vietnamese people, has been turned, but the Le Duan clique, into Vietnam's direct and most dangerous enemy. This runs counter to the will of the Vietnamese people, who resolutely and absolutely oppose the wrecking of the close Sino-Vietnamese friendship.

[Question] To end this interview, I suggest that Your Excellency say something to our numerous listeners.

[Answer] I am very happy to have a chance to talk to you, compatriots. I think that where there is oppression, there is struggle. Compatriots at home and abroad have no alternative but to rise up in struggle of every form to topple the Le Duan clique because it is driving our country and people on the path of complete subservience and serving as lackeys to the Soviet hegemonists; of a prolonged war of aggression against Kampuchea; of enmity and hostilities against China, a great benefactor and friend of the Vietnamese people during their wars of resistance; and of poverty, misery, ignorance and backwardness.

Under the Le Duan clique's rule, there is no independence, no freedom, no peace, no democracy, no decent life. Holding all power and brute force in its hands and relying on the power of its Soviet master, the Le Duan clique is repressing the compatriots in a ruthless, dictatorial and fascist manner. Rise up, compatriots, to win back independence, democratic rights, and a decent life, and proceed toward toppling the Le Duan clique in order to save our country and people and to build a peaceful, independent, unified, democratic, neutral and nonaligned Vietnam.

Overseas Vietnamese constantly think about their beloved homeland and share the sufferings of their compatriots and relatives who live under the Le Duan clique's harsh, oppressive rule. Despite the hardships they have to undergo in their lives as exiles, our overseas Vietnamese are struggling continuously to expose the traitorous, aggressive, dictatorial and fascist nature of the Le Duan clique. Their struggle before world public opinion is designed to win the sympathy and moral and material support for the struggle of their compatriots at home. Although many difficulties, hardships and sacrifices lie ahead in our people's struggle, their just revolution for national liberation will certainly be victorious. I hope to have more chances to talk to you, compatriots, in the days ahead.

[Correspondent] I thank you, Your Excellency Truong Nhu Tang, for your kindness in receiving and granting this interview to a Beijing radio correspondent. My salutations to you, Your Excellency.

BRIEFS

BULK CARRIER FOR HONG KONG -- Dalian, 26 May (XINHUA) -- The Dalian Shipyard in Liaoning Province launched a 27,000-ton bulk carrier here this morning for Green Island Inc. of Hong Kong. Built according to the standards of the Lloyd's Register of Shipping, the new ship, the Haifu, is 197.15 meters long and 23 meters wide, and sails 16.3 nautical miles per hour. Construction on the ship began on August 20, 1981, and it is scheduled to be delivered to the Hong Kong firm in early August this year. The Dalian shipyard is now building another two 27,000-ton similar ships for the Hong Kong firm and will soon begin building a third vessel. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 26 May 82 OW]

JI PENGFEI MEETS WITH WEST GERMAN DELEGATION

OW281612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei and his wife hosted a dinner for Friederich Halstenberg, treasurer of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, and Mrs. Halstenberg here this evening. Among those present were Ou Tangliang and Sun Chengpei, council members of the Association for International Understanding of China; Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; and Wilfried Noelle, minister of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Beijing, and Mrs. Anna-Marie Noelle. Mr. and Mrs. Halstenberg will leave May 30 for a visit to other parts of China.

HUANG HUA MEETS OUTGOING PORTUGUESE ENVOY

OW171509 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, met here this afternoon with out-going Portugal ambassador to China Antonio Ressano Garcia.

OFFICIALS ATTEND NORWEGIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

OW170736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Jan G. Joelle, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Norwegian Embassy in Beijing, and Mrs. Joelle gave a reception at noon today to mark the Constitution Day of Norway. Among the guests at the reception were Tang Ke, Chinese minister of petroleum industry; Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of other government departments. Diplomatic envoys to China of various countries were also present.

UNION LEADER ATTENDS FRENCH LABOR CONGRESS

OW302016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 30 May 82

[Excerpt] Paris, May 29 (XINHUA) -- The French Democratic Confederation of Labor today ended its 39th congress in Metz, northeast France, and reelected Edmond Maire general secretary of the organization. The five-day congress was attended by 1,800 delegates from the country.

A Chinese delegation led by Huang Minwei, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, attended the congress on invitation. It also had meetings and friendly talks with General Secretary Edmond Maire and other leaders of the French confederation. A message of congratulation conveyed to the congress by the delegation said the Chinese workers and trade unions hope to see their friendly relations with the French workers and unions strengthened and developed.

COMMERCIAL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO ITALY

OW290219 Beijing XINHUA in English 0204 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Rome, May 28 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation [CITIC] ended its 10-day visit to Italy and left here for home today. The delegation, led by Chairman of the Board of Directors of the corporation Rong Yiren, arrived here on May 19 at the invitation of the Italian Commercial Bank. The Chinese guests visited Milan and Rome, and met Italian Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Baldassare Armato, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Commercial Bank Innocenzo Monti and President of the Confederation of Industry Merloni. He contacted many people in the commercial circles and discussed the way to promote economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. Rong Yiren also gave an interview to representatives of the press.

ROMANIAN MILITARY OFFICIALS VISIT NANJING

OW291028 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] In the past few days, a group of vacationing Romanian military officials led by General Dumitru Rosu visited Nanjing, where they were warmly welcomed.

The Romanian military officials visited certain army divisions under the Nanjing PLA units on 27 May. Responsible persons of the army division (Jian Hongguou) and (Zhong Xiuming) and other commanders and fighters lined up to welcome them. The Romanian guests watched certain companies' military drill and their demonstration of military skills. The guests highly praised the fighters' spirit of hard training and their consummate military skills.

During their stay in Nanjing, the Romanian military officials also visited the Nanjing radio plant and toured the Chang Jiang Bridge and other scenic spots. They will depart Nanjing for Zhenjiang, Wuxi, Suzhou and Yixing on 29 May.

POWER DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROMANIA, HUNGARY

OW200735 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese electric power delegation led by Li Peng, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, left here this morning for visits to Romania and Hungary at the invitation of the Romanian Ministry of Electric Power and the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Trade. The delegation will also discuss with the two ministries matters related to cooperation on electric power.

WAN LI ATTENDS MEETING HONORING TITO'S BIRTHDAY

OW251302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 25 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries held a meeting here this afternoon to mark the 90th birthday of the late President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito.

Wan Li, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-premier of the State Council, attended the meeting. Wang Bingnan, president of the association, and Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslav ambassador to China, spoke at the meeting.

Wang Bingnan gave a brief account of Tito's life. He cited him as the great leader of the Yugoslav people, a great friend of the Chinese people and an outstanding communist fighter. Wang praised him for his great efforts for freedom, national independence and socialist construction of his country and for his tremendous contributions to the international communist movement.

He also praised Tito for his unremitting efforts to safeguard the principle of the Nonaligned Movement and its unity. "Tito firmly supported the just struggle of the oppressed nations and people, opposed colonialism, imperialism, hegemonism and foreign rule of all forms and defended the world peace. He had enjoyed high prestige among the people of the world," he said. Wang said Tito supported the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle and developed the friendship between the people of China and Yugoslavia. "Comrade Tito's political foresight and sagacity, his dedication to defending the truth and his lofty spirit of communism have won deep respect and admiration from the Chinese people," he said.

Wang said: "The heroic Yugoslav people would carry on Comrade Tito's behest, closely unite around the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and advance victoriously along the road of socialism, self-management and non-alignment."

In his speech, Ostojic said: "Tito spent his whole life in the struggle of our working class and laboring people. Under extremely difficult conditions, Tito trained our party and enabled it to play its role in the arduous days for the struggle against fascist efforts to spread war to the world."

"Tito was one of the founders of Non-Aligned Movement. He also was an initiator of the socialist system through the workers self-management, because he found that the working class would become our social motivation force and it would open the way to build up forces."

The ambassador stressed that "Yugoslavia will exist and develop normally only on the basis set up and achievements made under the leadership of Tito. As for Yugoslavia, there is no other way but to strengthen its independence and its foreign policy of non-alignment and to develop socialist self-management." The ambassador said: "The Yugoslav people of all nationalities are grateful to Tito for linking the Yugoslav people with the great Chinese people before his death."

"Yugoslavia is following closely China's every step and measure taken for its modernization. We feel happy about your successes and wish you still greater achievements," he said.

Among those attending the meeting were Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Hua Nan, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and leaders of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, the All-China Women's Federation, the Academy of Social Sciences and the Beijing Municipality. Also present were Mrs. Ostojic, diplomatic officials of the Yugoslav Embassy and Yugoslav experts and students in Beijing.

The Yugoslav color documentary film "Tito" was shown at the end of the meeting.

ZHU XUEFAN RECEIVES YUGOSLAV YOUTH DELEGATION

OW201758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial conversation with a delegation from the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia at the Great Hall of the People today.

The delegation, led by Vlatko Bojadziski, member of the Presidium of the Union, arrived here May 18 at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

Han Ying, first secretary of the Central Committee of the league, gave a banquet for the delegation this evening.

SPECIAL ENVOY HE YING PAYS VISIT TO EGYPT

Comments on Visit

OW281930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1923 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Cairo, May 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Government envoy He Ying told XINHUA today that his current visit to Egypt has already achieved positive results. He conveyed the friendly sentiments and best wishes of the Chinese Government and people to the people and Government of Egypt.

He had talks with the Egyptian side on major international issues and on the development of bilateral relations. The two sides expressed satisfaction with their talks.

The Chinese envoy arrived here on May 23 and is continuing his friendly visit. On May 24 he was received by Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali and held talks with Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs 'Umar as-Shafi in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Meeting With Mubarak

OW301646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Cairo, May 30 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak today received Chinese Government special envoy He Ying, who presented the president a message from Chairman Ye Jianying of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. During their talk, Mubarak expressed satisfaction with the development of the good relations between Egypt and China.

Talking to reporters after the meeting, He Ying said he exchanged views with the president on the situation of the Middle East, adding that the two sides had identical views on many problems. He also said China congratulated Egypt on the peaceful recovery of the Sinai Peninsula.

He said the Chinese Government has invited Mubarak to visit China. Chinese leaders are looking forward to the visit and are viewing it as a major event in the relations between the two countries, he said.

He Ying said Mubarak also discussed with him the Iraq-Iran war. He said that both sides hope for a quick negotiated settlement. From the very start of the war, he said, the Chinese Government has emphasized that it is a tragedy to the people of both countries and expressed the hope for an early and peaceful end of the war. He said that the Chinese Government showed great appreciation of the mediation efforts by Islamic and non-aligned countries.

He Ying held talks Saturday with Usamah al-Baz, first foreign under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

Egyptian Official's Remarks

OW311958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1930 GMT 31 May 82

[Excerpts] Cairo, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Egypt is ready to help end up the Iraq-Iran conflict as soon as possible. These remarks were made here today by Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian first foreign under secretary and director of the President's Bureau for Political Affairs, following a meeting of the National Democratic Party's Political Bureau chaired by President Mubarak.

Regarding the message handed yesterday to Egyptian President Mubarak by the visiting Chinese envoy He Ying, Al-Baz said that it falls within the framework of consultation between the two countries and He Ying's briefing the president on the recent contacts China made with a number of Middle East leaders.

EDITORIAL STRESSES EDUCATING RURAL CADRES

HK281345 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Grasp Well the Education of Rural Cadres, a Matter of Prime Importance"]

[Text] In the vast rural areas, among communes and production brigades with almost the same natural conditions and guided by the same line, guiding principles and policies of the central authorities, some of them can correctly implement and pursue the party's guiding principles and policies and develop their production more rapidly under the condition that they have good party committees and party branches and several honest, upright, devoted and able and efficient cadres who unite as one. In such communes and production brigades, the general mood of the society is better, the masses work with greater enthusiasm and the material and cultural life has gradually improved. On the contrary, in places where the work style of cadres is not healthy and the leading bodies are lax or in a state of paralysis or semiparalysis, it is impossible to carry out the work well there.

In other words, with the party's correct political line and policies, all-out efforts should be made to educate cadres.

In the process of promoting and improving the responsibility system in production, in places where the training of the cadres of communes and production brigades and the establishment of the system of cadres' personal responsibility have been carried out well, people take the initiative to do their work effectively. In places where these two kinds of work have not been grasped well, people are very often thrown into passivity and a certain amount of confusion might even occur.

The majority of our rural cadres are good and comparatively good. Over a long period of time, they have united with the broad masses of peasants to fight in the forefront of revolution and production. They work hard and perseveringly and have scored great achievements. In the meantime, we should soberly realize that some cadres have separated themselves from the masses to varying degrees and have been contaminated by unhealthy trends. A tiny number of them have even taken bribes and bent the law and committed crimes. Those criminal elements who violate the law should be punished according to law. Those cadres who have been contaminated by unhealthy trends should be educated so that they will resolutely mend their ways. With regard to the majority of rural cadres who have this or that kind of shortcoming or mistake, education is their main problem. As for those cadres who make some mistakes in their work, such as resorting to coercion and commandism, issuing confused orders, carrying out criticism and struggle arbitrarily, and so forth, leaders at the higher levels should bear more responsibility and take the initiative to answer for all the mistakes committed. Comrades at the lower levels should not be blamed too much.

With regard to ideological education for rural cadres, our present efforts should be concentrated to solve the following two problems: first, a tiny number of people are not willing to work; second, a considerable number of people do not know how to fulfill their duties.

There are a number of reasons why some cadres of communes and production brigades, and cadres of production brigades and production teams in particular, are unwilling to work. Some of them fear that they will commit mistakes, be criticized and offend other people. Some cadres wrongly think that being a cadre, one has to work hard, earn little and suffer losses. Some cadres do not understand the party's present policies or even resent them. That is because the party's policies contradict their personal interests in addition to their erroneous understanding.... In the final analysis, all those things occur because some cadres do not handle well the relations between the interests of the individual, the party and the people. The fundamental reason for such education is to enable them to become more conscious of serving the people wholeheartedly. As for Communist Party members and cadres of the party, they should never forget the basic principle of serving the people wholeheartedly and subordinating individual interests to those of the party and people regardless of the changes of the situation and tasks. They should resolutely do things which are beneficial to the majority of the masses regardless of the personal sacrifice or loss.

After the implementation of the responsibility system in agricultural production, Communist Party members and cadres of production brigades and production teams should exert great efforts in labor and fulfill production tasks assigned to them. However, it is not enough merely to do that. They should bear the overall interests in mind and make contributions to the party's cause. Their minds should be set on the people's cause and their attention should be directed to the production and work of the whole production brigade and production team. They should first of all think of the interests of the state, the collective and the masses. On no account should they concern themselves with their own small families alone, without giving consideration to the big family of the state and the collective.

When the sense of serving the people is strengthened and they feel they must do something, there is still another question; that is, they must be able to do it.

Rural work has now entered a new period of great transition. The highly concentrated managerial mode in farm production and the phenomenon of "eating out of a big pot" have been replaced by various production responsibility systems established in line with local conditions. Both "unified planning" and "assigning responsibility" have been taken into consideration, and the principle of distribution according to work has been carried out. In the production patterns, the isolated monoculture of grain has been replaced by the development of a diversified economy. Under the premise of ensuring the fulfillment of the state plans and the steady growth of grain production, and proceeding from the actual conditions in various localities, broad production avenues have been opened up to promote the overall development of agricultural production, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery, commerce and industrial production. There are many new problems, new tasks and new situations in the transition period. Therefore, not only is it necessary to raise our level of understanding but it is also necessary to solve a series of concrete problems. Many comrades feel deeply that their ideology, knowledge and experience cannot conform to the new situation, and that they are not capable of using the new methods since the old are not applicable. For this reason, all of us must use our brains, study hard and be reeducated through practice so that our ideological and theoretical level, our cultural and scientific level and managerial level can be raised, our understanding of the party's policies enhanced, and our methods of work improved. We must follow the mass line and observe economic and natural laws. We must encourage our cadres to explore and create new methods in line with actual conditions. Practice itself is a great school. We cannot have more knowledge and raise our ability without practice.

It is necessary to consolidate grassroots organizations and train our cadres in a planned way. Now there are training classes in most localities. They must continuously be run well. Some other measures, such as establishing the system of personal responsibility for cadres, summing up work and making a public appraisal at regular intervals and giving rewards and punishments impartially, which have played an active role in boosting the spirits of the cadres and overcoming the sluggish work style, must also be popularized and perfected.

We must show concern for the life of the grassroots cadres and do our utmost to help them overcome their difficulties. However, we must not only show concern for their economic difficulties, we must also show concern for their political progress. It is necessary to give living allowances to cadres in the production brigades and teams, but the number of cadres receiving these allowances must not be too big and the allowances must not be excessive. Our principle is: Everything must be supported by the masses; do not become divorced from the masses.

In the new period of great transition, we can find good party members and good cadres everywhere, who have inherited and developed the good traditions of the party. They are working selflessly for the public interest, caring for others more than caring for themselves. They are fond of study and are good at carrying out the party's policies in line with their local conditions. They are very creative in their work.

We must extensively popularize their advance ideology and advanced deeds among the masses so that everyone will learn from them.

In the new historical period, party members and cadres in the rural areas must boost their spirits, heighten their confidence and be modest in their study so that they can make more and greater contributions for the socialist construction of the four modernizations.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES STATE, GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS

HK280805 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 82 p 5

[Article by Liu Han [0491 3466]: "China's State System and Government System"]

[Text] Following the "common program" and the three constitutions after the founding of the PRC, the draft revised constitution once again explicitly stipulates our country's state system and government system. Stipulating our country's state system and government system is one of the important tasks of the constitution and is an important manifestation of using a fundamental law to sum up and record the fruits of victory of the people's revolution. All the constitution's stipulations concerning the state's fundamental system and tasks, the fundamental rights and duties of citizens of the structure of the state must embody the state system and the government system.

The state system refers to the state's class contents. It states which classes are in a ruling position, which are allies and which are being ruled. The class contents of a state determine its nature. Any country, past or present, has a state system. However, the exploiting classes usually deny the class nature of a state and consequently, they cannot give a scientific answer to the state system that is in conformity with reality. Besides, since they try to deny and cover up the class nature of a state, they often put a mysterious shroud, or a shroud of a state of the whole people, on the state by means of an illusory God's will or preaching the supraclass theory, thus creating unintelligible confusion over the question of the state system. In particular, this question involves the fundamental interests of the exploiting classes. With this question they want to defend the existence of the system of private ownership and the oppression and exploitation of the broad masses of laboring people by the exploiters. On the question of the state system, that is, the class nature of a state, their class bias and views of historical idealism are most fully exposed.

Article 1 of the draft revised constitution of our country clearly stipulates: "The PRC is a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." This is also stipulated in the same article: "The socialist system is the basic system of the PRC. Disruption of the socialist system by any individual and in any form is prohibited." In article 2, this is newly stipulated: "The people have the right to administer the affairs of the country and its economic, cultural and social affairs, according to provisions of the law, through various channels and in various forms." In this way, the stipulations on the state system written in our country's new draft constitution are more complete than the "common program" or the three former constitutions. The people's democratic dictatorship accurately gives expression to our country's state system. This dictatorship is inseparable from the socialist economic system and political system. The basis of the socialist economic system is the ownership of the means of production by the whole people and the collective ownership by the laboring masses. It has destroyed the system of man exploiting man and implemented the principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work. Without this, there will be no reliable basis for or material guarantee to the people's position of being masters of their own affairs. The basic characteristic of the socialist political system is that the people have the right to administer various undertakings of the country. This is the greatest and most fundamental right of the people. Of course, without this, we cannot begin to talk about the people's position as masters of the country.

Viewed from the experiences and lessons in the course of practice of the people's democratic dictatorship in our country in the past more than 30 years, the core of the question of our country's state system is how to ensure that the people can be masters of their own affairs; this is where the essence of the people's democratic dictatorship lies. Therefore, all stipulations on the state system in the constitution and law and guarantees given by systems and materials center closely around this core.

In the present stage of our country, people who form their own state, elect their own government and have the right to administer various undertakings of the state include all socialist laborers, patriots who support socialism and patriots who support the reunification of the country. They account for over 99.9 percent of those citizens who are over 18 years of age. This is the most extensive and true democracy, unprecedented in history, the most solid foundation that makes our state system superior to any state system of the exploiting classes and the source of strength that gives great vitality to our state system.

In contrast with the state system, that is, the nature of the state, the government system is the form of state. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Regarding the question of 'the system of government,' this is a matter of how political power is organized, the form in which one social class or another chooses to arrange its apparatus of political power to oppose its enemies and protect itself." ("The Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 2, p 670) Here two aspects are included. One is the form of organization of state political power as stipulated in the draft revised constitution: "The organs through which the people exercise state power are the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at various levels." They are elected democratically and are responsible to the people and subject to their supervision. "All organs of state administration and all judicial and procuratorial organs are established by the organs of state power to which they are responsible and to whose supervision they are subject." The other is the organization principle for state organs, that is, the principle of democratic centralization. Without an appropriate form of organization, it will be impossible to represent the state or to administer the country. Without an appropriate principle of organization, it will be impossible to fully arouse the enthusiasm, initiative and creativeness of the people in administering various undertakings of the state. Without a whole set of central and local state organs, the system of government will become empty. Without the principle of democratic centralization, state organs cannot be set up, nor can they function normally or give full play to their role in accordance with the demand of the people.

Historically, politicians and legalists have made complicated classifications of government systems. For example, government systems under the slave system in ancient Greece were classified as monarchy, aristocracy, oligarchy, democracy, mixed government system and so on. West European scholars in the Middle Ages also made similar classifications. As a matter of fact, monarchy was universally adopted by countries under the slave system and the feudal system and it was an autocratic monarchy at that. Only a very small number of countries adopted other government systems, such as the democratic republican government system or hierarchal monarchy. Under feudal autocratic monarchy, the broad masses of peasants did not have any right to participate in state power. Government systems adopted by current bourgeois countries are basically of two categories: one is the republican government system and the other is the constitutional monarchy. The most reactionary, most savage and highly aggressive fascist dictatorship also once emerged in these two forms. Of course, the relatively more common one is the republican government system, which can further be divided into parliamentary and presidential government systems. No matter what form a bourgeois country may adopt, all its state organs and their activities will take orders from the bourgeoisie. Under the rule of the bourgeoisie, the broad masses of laboring people only enjoy certain limited rights and they will never be able to become masters of the country.

What government system should be adopted after state power is in the hands of the working class? Both Marx and Engels explicitly stated that the form of a democratic republic should be adopted. In "The Central Committee's Letter to the League," they said: Germany "should persist in establishing a united and inseparable republic." ("The Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 1, p 390) During the revolution from 1848 to 1850, they also put forth "a red republic" and "a socialist republic." In 1871, when Marx summed up the experiences of the Paris Commune, he said: 'The essence of the commune is a working class government and a political form that economically emancipates labor has finally been discovered. After Marx died, Engels also said in 1891 and 1894 that only in a democratic republic could the working class acquire a ruling position, and held that a democratic republic was a readymade political form for the working class to exercise its rule. The system of people's congresses in our country is a concrete form of a democratic republic which Marx and Engels always stressed.

Like all other things, a country has a content and form. The state system is its content and the government system is its form. The form is determined by the content and reacts to the latter. In studying the questions of a state, we should first of all pay attention to its content and reveal its essence. Only in this way can we clearly distinguish different types of states in history and the different nature of numerous countries in the world today. However, when we stress the content, we do not mean to neglect the form. The form reflects the content which requires a form suited to it and serving it. Why was the monarchy a typical government system of feudal countries in history? This was determined by the ruling position of the landlord class in the state and by the dominant mode of production of the small-scale peasant economy. With the exception of a small number of countries where constitutional monarchy appeared as a result of compromise with the landlord class, monarchy is usually not adopted in the bourgeois revolution. This is also determined by the fact that the bourgeoisie wants to freely develop capitalism and that the dominant mode of production is large-scale social production. The government system of a state is chiefly determined by the class which is in the ruling position and by the mode of production. Besides, the government system is also influenced by various factors such as the balance of force between classes, geographical conditions, national traditions and international surroundings. This was proved by the emergence of city-states and city-republics in the slave society (for example, Athens) and in the feudal society (as with, the cities of Venice and Florence) as well as today, with the queen of Great Britain and the emperor of Japan.

Our government system is organically integrated with our state system. However, contradictions always exist between the content and form of anything. Similarly, contradictions also exist between our state system and government system. These contradictions are not contradictions between the nature of our country's state system but are contradictions between some aspects and some links of the government system and the needs of the state system, that is, they are not essential contradictions. Therefore, the way to resolve these contradictions can only be gradual reforms, so that some aspects and links of the government system which are not suited to the state system can become suited to it.

In the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the spirit of the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted at the 6th plenary session, the draft revised constitution has strengthened the system of the people's congresses, extended the functions and powers of their standing organs, and has made a series of new stipulations on reviving the post of a state chairman, on perfecting the work system of the State Council and its structural reforms, on setting up the Central Military Commission, on appropriate decentralization of powers, on extending the local decisionmaking power of national autonomy, and on strengthening grassroots state power and establishing mass autonomous organizations. These reflect important reforms and new development of our country's state structure.

Gradual reforms of our country's political structure, economic structure and leadership structure will certainly make our country's government system even more suited to the state system, giving full play to the people's democratic dictatorship and promoting and ensuring that our country's socialist modernization will be victoriously carried out.

LEADERS MEET FORMER KMT GENERAL LI HANHUN

Deng Xiaoping Meeting

OW310756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met here this morning in the Great Hall of the People with Li Hanhun, former governor of the Kuomintang Guangdong Provincial Government and deputy commander-in-chief of the Third War Zone. Also present were his wife, Wu Jufang and their daughter Virginia Li and son Victor Hao Li.

When Li Hanhun, who had arrived here from the United States for a visit May 29, and his family came to the Fujian Hall of the Great Hall, Deng Xiaoping shook hands with them saying, "We welcome you and your family to the motherland." Then they had a joyful and cordial conversation.

Among those attending the meeting were Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Wang Feng and Peng Youjin.

Later, Deng Xiaoping had lunch together with Li Hanhun, Wu Jufang and their children.

Ye Jianying Meeting

OW311654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Ye Jianying, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met this afternoon at his home with Li Hanhun, former governor and deputy commander-in-chief of the Third War Zone, his wife Wu Jufang and their daughter and son.

Ye and Li, old acquaintances, met today in Beijing for the first time in scores of years. During the first revolutionary civil war (1924-1927), the two served together in the national revolutionary army. Vice-Chairman Ye said to Li, "Welcome, you come a long way." He asked about the life and work of Li's family. Wu presented Ye a picture of her family taken on the 50th anniversary of their marriage. Seeing the guests off, Ye said he hoped that they would come again.

Present on the occasion were Xiao Ke, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Consultative Conference; and Ping Jiesan, adviser of the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

CPPCC National Committee Fete

OW291306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- The National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference gave a banquet here this evening in the Great Hall of the People for Li Hanhun, former governor of the Kuomintang Guangdong Provincial Government and deputy commander-in-chief of the Third War Zone, his wife Wu Jufang, and their daughter and son.

Xiao Ke, vice-chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, hosted the banquet. Before the banquet, Xiao Ke had a cordial conversation with Li Hanhun and warmly welcomed him for his visit to the motherland.

Attending the banquet were leading members of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee and the democratic parties of China, as well as Li Hanhun's old friends.

CPPCC MEMBERS INSPECT PLA ENGINEER CORPS UNIT

OW290423 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1406 GMT 28 May 82

[Report by XINHUA reporters Liu Huinian, Gao Chunfang and Jie Yanzhen]

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA) -- Responsible persons of the CPPCC National Committee inspected a PLA Engineer Corps unit and its modern weapons and equipment and watched a military demonstration by the unit. They highly praised the People's Army unit for its fresh achievements in modernizing national defense and building socialist ethics.

The responsible persons of the CPPCC National Committee inspected the PLA unit and watched its military demonstration on the mornings of 27 and 28 May. Vice Chairmen Liu Lantao, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu and more than 150 standing committee members and members of the CPPCC National Committee in Beijing participated in the inspection and watched the military demonstration. It was the first time since the founding of the PRC that the CPPCC National Committee had organized such activities.

On the two mornings, the Engineer Corps unit gave briefings on and demonstrated the operation of various rubber rafts and assault boats, the laying of a heavy-duty pontoon and mechanized bridge across a river, demolition with a rocket, cutting a path with a military bulldozer and laying mines with rockets. With high morale, PLA commanders and fighters skillfully and accurately demonstrated various tactical actions and displayed their heroic spirit of fearing neither hardship nor sacrifice and pressing forward with indomitable will. Every time they finished demonstrating something, members of the CPPCC National Committee responded with warm applause. When they saw fighters laying a heavy-duty pontoon bridge across a 160-meter-wide river in 27 minutes and heavy-duty trucks running over the bridge at high speed, they could not refrain from praising the fighters for their skills. Despite their advanced age and poor health, they walked back and forth over the Chinese-made modern pontoon bridge with great interest and pride. Immediately after a rocket was fired to lay mines, colorful parachutes dropped as if flowers were spread by angels from the sky. When rockets were fired for a demolition exercise, a magnificent sight of fire dragons with smoke trailing behind occurred. Members of the CPPCC National Committee talked cheerfully and humorously and were profuse in their praise.

Following the demonstration, four vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee accompanied by Commander Tan Shanhe and Political Commissar Wang Liusheng of the Engineer Corps received the commander and fighters of the demonstration team on the demonstration ground, congratulated them on their success and gave ebullient speeches. They praised the commanders and fighters highly for the revolutionary heroic spirit of fearing neither hardship nor sacrifice that they had displayed during the demonstration. They said: This military demonstration has given us an opportunity to see the great changes that have occurred in building a revolutionary army in a modern and regular manner since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. We feel comfortable and assured when we see the powerful People's Army. Our army is invincible in the world.

They also warmly encouraged the army to continuously make progress under the leadership of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission.

Accompanying members of the CPPCC National Committee on the inspection were Han Huaizhi, assistant chief of the General Staff of the PLA; Hua Nan, deputy director of the General Political Department; He Biao, deputy director of the General Logistics Department; and Li Zaishan, deputy political commissar of the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense.

Demonstration Televised

HK010500 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 29 May carries as the third item in its newscast a 2-minute filmed report on a military demonstration given by an unidentified PLA Engineer Corps unit on the outskirts of Beijing on the mornings of 27 and 28 May for CPPCC National Committee members.

The film's first segment opens with a short of two trucks carrying parts of a pontoon brigade and arriving at an unidentified site on the morning of 27 May. This is followed by closeup shots of CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairmen Liu Lantao, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu watching the demonstration from an open-air stand in the company of several unidentified men in PLA uniform. It then shows the laying of a pontoon bridge across an unidentified river, several trucks moving across the pontoon bridge and the CPPCC leaders walking on the pontoon bridge.

The film's second segment shows the CPPCC leaders watching the second part of the demonstration from the same open-air stand in the company of several unidentified men in PLA uniform on the morning of 28 May. It then shows a military bulldozer cutting a path and the firing of rockets from four trucks on the demonstration grounds. The film ends with several shots of the CPPCC National Committee vice chairmen reviewing several hundred fighters in PLA uniform on the demonstration grounds in the company of an unidentified man in PLA uniform. According to a XINHUA report, PLA Engineer Corps Commander Tan Shanhe accompanied the CPPCC leaders to receive the commander and fighters of the demonstration team after the demonstration.

YANG SHANGKUN ADDRESSES ARMY MANAGEMENT MEETING

OW300141 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1204 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA) -- An all-army conference on management and education, which concluded today, pointed out: All army units should conscientiously do a good job of management and education in the new situation and institute scientific management in accordance with rules, ordinances and regulations in order to build our army in a revolutionary, modern and regular manner.

The conference opened on 19 May. Yang Shangkun, Geng Biao, Wei Guoqing and Yang Dezhi, responsible comrades of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission, addressed the conference. They encouraged leading army cadres at various levels to seriously study new situations and new problems in army building and to assiduously study culture, science and methods for managing and educating a modern army so as to raise the management and education of our army to a new level.

The conference was jointly sponsored by the PLA General Staff Department and the General Political Department. It seriously analyzed the army's work in management and education, summed up and exchanged experiences and discussed and laid down tasks and measures in management and education. The conference held that management and education work in the army has been done better and better in recent years. Particularly since Comrade Deng Xiaoping called for building our army into a powerful, modern, regular and revolutionary army, regular education and training have been carried out throughout the army. As a result, a gratifying situation has occurred in army building.

The conference pointed out: Management and education work is an important aspect in strengthening our army in a revolutionary, modern and regular manner and is the basis for all other work. Management and education involve administrative work as well as political and ideological work. To do a good job in personnel and business management, it is first necessary to perform ideological work well among people. Strict management should be combined with patient persuasion and education and with the building of socialist ethics. Efforts should be made to help cadres and fighters foster lofty revolutionary ideals and the concept of serving the people wholeheartedly. Cadres and fighters should conscientiously have their words and deeds conform to their professional ethics and be moral, cultured, disciplined and revolutionary soldiers with ideals.

It is necessary to encourage cadres to strengthen their devotion to their work and to increase their ability to lead troops in the new situation. We must uphold the principle of being strict in running the army, scientifically manage army units in strict accordance with rules and regulations, institute a strict system of personal responsibility and build normal order in work, life, education and training in order to regularize or standardize the management of the army.

At the conference, the General Staff Department and the General Political Department issued a general order to commend 83 advanced units and 30 advanced individuals and gave them awards.

JIEFANGJUN BAO Editorial

OW300142 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] The JIEFANGJUN BAO on 30 May carries on editorial entitled "Strive To Raise the Army's Management and Education Work to a New Level."

The editorial says: Management and education are an important part of the work to strengthen the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of the army -- an important foundation necessary for the army to successfully carry out all its tasks. Since the downfall of the gang of four, especially since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the work of the Military Commission, the army's management and education work has been obviously strengthened, and the situation is getting better every year. The recent all-army conference on management and education laid down the basic future tasks and concrete measures for management and education. We must conscientiously carry them out in actual work.

YANG SHANGKUN LAUDS BEIJING PLA UNITS AT MEETING

OW301345 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0718 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 May (XINHUA) -- The Beijing PLA units held a meeting attended by representatives of advanced units and individuals in developing socialist spiritual civilization to commend the advanced and pace setters. Those attending the meeting unanimously held that to raise the level of spiritual civilization among PLA units to a new height, the key link is to pay full attention to educating cadres and fighters and to bring up the new generation with communist ideals.

Leading comrades of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee Yang Shangkun, Wei Guoqing and Yang Dezhi attended the meeting. They extended their greetings and delivered speeches. Also attending the meeting were responsible persons of the three PLA general departments He Zhengwen, Liang Biye, Gan Weiha, Shi Jinqian, Hua Nan and Xu Guangyi.

In his speech, Yang Shangkun praised the achievements scored by the Beijing PLA units in developing socialist spiritual civilization. He said: The Beijing PLA units have made these outstanding achievements within a short time. This is because they have worked conscientiously. The leading comrades and the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Beijing PLA units have conscientiously implemented the directive issued by the party Central Committee. This work style of doing things conscientiously will definitely enable anyone to pass tests with flying colors. The leadership at all levels throughout the army must conscientiously grasp spiritual civilization, persistently pay attention to spiritual civilization and attain even greater achievements.

Wei Guoqing and Yang Dezhi pointed out: Building a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization is a basic guarantee in upholding the four basic principles and realizing the four modernizations. It is also a firm and correct political orientation that we must follow in building a modern, regular revolutionary army. It is our long-term strategic task. They expressed the hope that the Beijing PLA units work ceaselessly and unremittingly; march forward incessantly; raise spiritual civilization to a new level; create even more advanced companies and individuals in developing spiritual civilization; and create new experience and make fresh contributions to developing spiritual civilization in the whole army.

At the meeting of representatives of advanced collectives and individuals in developing socialist spiritual civilization held by the Beijing PLA units from 20 to 29 May, many advanced units and pace setters were commended. The meeting earnestly summed up the experience in extensively developing spiritual civilization. More than 1,100 representatives attended the meeting. They unanimously held that in developing spiritual civilization among PLA units, the key link is to guide cadres and fighters in fostering communist ideals. They said: During the war days, when material conditions were rather inferior, we relied on revolutionary thinking and spirit to win victories. Today, when we carry out socialist construction and face a new situation in combating corrosion by bourgeois thinking, we need even greater efforts to arm ourselves with communist ideals.

The meeting emphatically pointed out: It is necessary to pay attention to educating people with communist ideals in the following three aspects:

1. It is essential to extensively carry out education in maintaining faith in communism and to conscientiously organize the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.
2. Efforts must be made to do a good job in studying the party's line, guidelines and policies and helping cadres and fighters strengthen their sense of responsibility in implementing the party's policies.
3. It is necessary to guide cadres and fighters to temper themselves in work and in practice and to pay attention to the transformation of their world outlook.

The comrades attending the meeting also held: In carrying out education on communist ideals, it is essential to use viv'd methods and to educate cadres and fighters in close connection with the central task of PLA units. We must be good at guiding cadres and fighters to earnestly link their ambition and interest with the collective and general interest and to combine their practice in fostering lofty ideals with a down-to-earth style of work. Efforts must be made to earnestly study and popularize the experience of advanced individuals and units. The leading cadres at all levels must play their leading and exemplary roles well.

The meeting commended more than 170 advanced units and individuals, awarded 6 advanced units and individuals with honorary titles, and designated 38 cadres and fighters as pace setters in developing spiritual civilization.

Also attending the meeting and making speeches were leading comrades of the Beijing PLA units Qin Jiwei, Yuan Shengping, Fu Chongbi and others.

WANG ZHEN ARRIVES IN URUMQI FROM ROMANIA 28 MAY

HK290141 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Comrade Wang Zhen, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, member of the Central Military Commission Standing Committee and head of the CCP Central Committee Party School, arrived in Urumqi by plane at noon on 28 May after his vacation and visit in Romania. Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Ismail Amat, Zhang Shigong, Tomur Dawamat and other responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee, people's congress standing committee and government, the Urumqi PLA units, the Xinjiang production and construction corps, and the regional CPPCC greeted Comrade Wang Zhen at the airport. The Chinese airliner Comrade Wang Zhen traveled and landed on time at Urumqi airport at 1340. When Comrade Wang Zhen descended smiling from the aircraft, Wang Enmao and the other leading comrades went forward to warmly shake his hand. Comrade Wang Zhen spoke in Uygur to greet the minority nationality responsible comrades. Comrade Wang Zhen will stay briefly in Urumqi, where he will inspect work.

XINJIANG TV BEGINS UYGUR-LANGUAGE CHANNEL

OW011126 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Urumqi, June 1 (XINHUA) -- The Xinjiang television station today begins a special channel with programs in the Uygur language, enabling minorities in Urumqi, capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, to enjoy TV programs in their own language.

So far, Xinjiang is the first station to offer its minority people programs in their own language through a special TV channel.

Because Xinjiang is so far from the Central Television Broadcasting Station in Beijing, it has had to establish its own television center. Since the Xinjiang television station was set up in 1970, programs in Han and Uygur languages have to share a single channel for the lack of personnel, technique and equipment.

With the help of relevant departments of the region, the station has in the past year added equipment, transmitting centers and more than 20 minority editors and interpreters, providing the resources for opening the new channel.

The station will, through the special channel, provide four round-up programs a week, including news, art and literature, and general information. It will also run TV university courses in the Uygur language from September this year.

The autonomous region now has 12 video relay stations and 28 translator stations, giving an area inhabited by 36.8 percent of the region's population access to the programming put on by the station.

WAN LI RECEIVES MEN'S BADMINTON TEAM 29 MAY

OW291236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li received this morning in Zhongnanhai the Chinese men's badminton team who returned earlier this week from London after winning the 12th international badminton championships (Thomas Cup).

He congratulated the team for carving for the first time China's name on the Thomas Cup. "It is a matter of the country's prestige and the people's feelings. When you win, the people are happy," he said.

He also praised the four coaches Wang Wenjiao, Chen Fushou, Hou Jiachang and Tang Xianhu, all Overseas Chinese from Indonesia, for their patriotism in returning to the motherland in the 1950s and 1960s and for their training of new talent. The vice-premier attributed the current victory to their efforts.

This morning the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and the All-China Sports Federation hosted a welcome reception for the winners of the Thomas Cup.

Li Menghua, minister in charge of the commission, cited the players for "their dauntless spirit in turning from setbacks to victory." He called upon all athletes to learn from this spirit as manifested by the badminton team, the women's volleyball team, the table tennis players as well as the mountain climbers.

ZHAO ZIYANG, OTHERS VISIT GOODS EXHIBITION

OW290127 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1555 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, paid a visit to the national exhibition and sales fair of articles for children's use on the evening of 28 May. He wrote an inscription: Think about the children, future generations and the future of the motherland!

Wan Li, Chen Muhua, Wang Renzhong, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Yang Shangkun, Bo Yibo, Liu Lantao and Hu Yuzhi also visited the exhibition and sales fair on the evening of 28 May.

Seeing the rich and various children's food, toys, clothing, shoes, hats and articles of daily use on display, Zhao Ziyang, Wan Li and the other comrades were very pleased. They hoped that the whole party and the entire society will pay attention to the healthy growth of children and produce more and better goods for their use.

LEADERS ADDRESS CHILDREN IN BEIJING 30 MAY

OW310128 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1651 GMT 30 May 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 30 May (XINHUA) -- Leading comrades of the party and the government cordially received 300 children from Beijing and Tianjin at the Great Hall of the People today. They held a discussion and happily celebrated the "1 June International Children's Day" with them.

When Ulanhu, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Gu Mu, Yang Dezhi, Hu Qiaomu, Yao Yilin, Bo Yibo, Kang Keqing and other leading comrades arrived at the Beida Hall of the Great Hall of the People, the children shouted and jumped for joy. A group of Young Pioneers ran toward the leading comrades and put red scarves around their necks. Then, warm applause broke out in the hall. The leading comrades had pictures taken with them.

All 300 children representatives were outstanding Young Pioneers who had made remarkable achievements in "five stresses and four beauties" activities. Briefing the leading comrades at the discussion on their own achievements or on the achievements of other Young Pioneers from their schools in study, sports, labor and social activities were Fan Xiaohui, a fourth grader of the Yumin primary school in Beijing; Li Zhe, a third grader of the Hangu district No 1 primary school in Tianjin; Zhang Wenhui, a fifth grader of the Shijia Lane primary school in Beijing; Wen Yuanyuan, a first grader of the Benxi Road primary school in Hongqiao district, Tianjin; He Yuxiang, a fifth grader of the Lixue Lane primary school in Beijing; Yu Yong, a fourth grader of the Machangdao primary school in Nankai district, Tianjin; and Wu Yirong and Cui Ran, fourth graders of the Yueyangdao primary school in Heping district, Tianjin. After listening to their briefings, the leading comrades cheerfully praised them as fine models for children throughout the country and placed earnest hopes on them.

Comrade Hu Qiaomu said: "You are so young, but you have already understood that you should serve the people, and you have done many good things. You are really worthy young masters of our country and society. With young masters such as you, our country has a very bright future. Children throughout the country should learn from you, as should the adults throughout the country, including ourselves. We should assume the responsibility of ensuring your healthy growth." Comrade Hu Qiaomu hoped that all the children at the discussion would not be conceited and complacent but would help, encourage and unite their less advanced schoolmates to make progress together. Comrade Hu Qiaomu said: "I hope that from now on you will be determined to do good, not bad things, and to struggle against bad people and bad deeds all your lives." Then, Comrade Hu Qiaomu asked the children: "Do you have this determination?" The children answered in unison: "Yes, we do." Comrade Hu Qiaomu gladly said: "I hope you will turn your determination into action."

In his speech, Comrade Bo Yibo expressed the hope that the children would begin now to foster their patriotic and internationalist feelings and moral character as well as the habits of working hard, observing discipline, loving the collective and finding it a pleasure to help others. They should love culture and science and study hard and intensively in order to become educated, able successors to the revolutionary cause. They should pay attention to physical training and hygiene so as to grow up in a healthy way. He said: "Children are the flowers of the motherland. I hope you will make the big garden of the motherland more beautiful. Children represent the future of the motherland. I hope you will build a more beautiful and magnificent future."

In their speeches, Comrades Yang Dezhi and Ulanhu hoped that the children would make continuous efforts to consolidate and develop their achievements and would continue to make progress.

The discussion was presided over by Hu Qili, director of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee. Present were responsible persons of the departments concerned in Beijing and Tianjin Municipalities, including Rong Gaotang, Han Ying, Zhou Fengcheng, Guo Liwen, Hu Dehua, Zhang Chengxian, Zhang Wensong, Bai Jiefu and Guo Chunyuan.

Following the discussion, the children were invited by the CCP Central Committee to tour Zhongnanhai by car. While in Zhongnanhai, they visited Comrade Mao Zedong's former residence and toured Yingtai and other scenic spots.

DENG YINGCHAO ADDRESSES CHILD CARE WORKERS

HK281407 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 82 p 1

[Text of Deng Yingchao's speech at Beijing meeting to mark the International Children's Day -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] At a report meeting held in Beijing to mark the 1 June International Children's Day, Deng Yingchao, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CCP, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary president of the All-China Women's Federation, made a speech. The following is the text:

Comrades and friends: General speaking, I am a child care worker too, as I am of one mind with all of you. Though old, I am still young at heart. So it may be said that I am your colleague. Today, I am extremely happy and pleased to be able to attend this report meeting to mark the 1 June International Children's Day. Being extremely grateful, may I now pay my highest respect and extend my cordial greetings to all comrades who have worked arduously and made contributions to the healthy growth of children.

The speeches just made by the three comrades are so vivid, nice and touching, and I am deeply impressed. I am particularly moved by the fact that these three comrades, who have devoted themselves to this work for many years, fear neither hardships, fatigue, nor difficulties in their child care work. Such spirit merits our emulation.

Since the party Central Committee called on the entire party and society to pay attention to and concern themselves with children's healthy growth in the first half of last year, the party committees at all levels and various circles of society have attached great importance to child care work, and have vigorously encouraged and supported child care workers. Thanks to the concern of the party and government and thanks to the concerned efforts and coordination of various circles of society, a new atmosphere has been created in our child care work. I believe this work will surely have a bright future. It is actually a work of great promise and great prospects in the socialist modernization drive of our country. In order to do a good job in child care work, I would like to put forth some suggestions for your reference.

1. PERSISTENTLY, EXTENSIVELY AND PENETRATINGLY PUBLICIZE THE CALL OF THE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE NECESSITY AND SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE WHOLE PARTY AND SOCIETY TO PAY ATTENTION TO AND SHOW CONCERN FOR THE HEALTHY GROWTH OF CHILDREN.

It is necessary to deepen the understanding of the entire society and all families in work for children. Doing a good job in child care work is the beginning of the hundred years required to rear people and the starting point for promoting socialist material and spiritual civilizations and bringing up the new generation. It also constitutes the most important step in our building socialism and working hard toward the goal of communism. We must attach importance to child care work as something of strategic significance.

Why have I mentioned the two starting points and the strategic significance? It is because childhood is the foundation of one's life. The education and cultivation children receive during this period of time has a direct bearing on their maturation. During the time of childhood, children are pure and innocent, apt to ape, like something new and novel and are thirsty for knowledge. They are keen on everything. Therefore, they easily take on the color of their company. Our cause will realize great accomplishments provided we can actively and consciously take feasible measures for cultivating children during their childhood with a good character of loving the motherland, socialism, science and labor, taking good care of public property and lovingly helping others, and provided we can make them study hard, cherish ideals and be imbued with good moral character and disciplines, and also educate them in knowing "the five stresses and four beauties." If we fail to take good care of children from childhood, but let them become tainted with bad thinking and habits, then it will be difficult to make a break with these bad things when they grow up, and this will inevitably result in irreparable losses to the socialist cause.

Cultivating children is a tough task, but some people think that this is not so, that it is an easy job. They look down on child care work. This is wrong. It seems that cultivation of children is something trifling and ordinary. But actually, this is a very arduous, uncommon and glorious task. Education of children is a comprehensive science of rearing people that consists of many subjects such as child psychology, child physiology, child pedagogy, child logic, child medical science and social science. If you do not have a strong sense of responsibility, cast-iron will and diligence in studies, if you cannot immerse yourselves in the work and work cautiously and conscientiously, you can hardly master the law of child care work and even make achievements. At the same time, we must respect child care workers and help them overcome all difficulties in their work. Comrades who have done well in child care work will be encouraged, supported, cited and rewarded. Comrades who show negligence in work will be educated and criticized with patience. Those who have committed serious offenses by harming and persecuting children should be duly punished by law. We should not turn a blind eye to such offenses, or leave them to take their own course and even tolerate them. Article 46 in the draft of the revised constitution on the PRC clearly stipulates protection of children's rights. We must earnestly implement the relevant provisions in the constitution and work and fight unremittingly to protect the physical and mental health of children and ensure their enjoyment of their legitimate rights.

2. CHILD CARE WORKERS SHOULD BE GOOD AT STUDYING AND INCESSANTLY IMPROVE THEIR PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE.

To carry out child care work well, it is necessary to have extensive knowledge. I hope all child care workers make themselves master necessary vocational skills and take Marxism-Leninism as the guiding thought. They must incessantly improve their professional competence, enhance their knowledge and broaden their horizon. I also hope you comrades will not only study books, but will also learn from your fellows in society, and this includes the objects of your work -- children. Only by understanding children will you be able to serve children well and work well as their teachers.

3. UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PARTY, THE SCHOOL, FAMILY AND SOCIETY MUST FULFILL THEIR RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES AND CLOSELY COOPERATE.

In cherishing and cultivating the next generation, the school, society and family must pool their efforts. The efforts of any single component are not sufficient. We call on the three components to assume their respective responsibilities. I hope that workers in nurseries and child care centers and teachers will actively and creatively make use of their wisdom and determination to do a good job in bringing up, educating and cultivating children. I hope parents will understand the significance of carrying out family education and scientific methods in educating children. I hope that all departments will take the initiative in showing concern for children, vigorously enriching their extracurricular activities and providing them with places to carry out their activities and with nutrition, both material and spiritual.

We also call on the three components to contend for the initiative to work in close cooperation and consciously act in concert. I hope that all coordinating organs will do their utmost to help schools, society and families exchange information and gradually unify their thinking and action so that our child care work will be carried out more smoothly and with better results. Only by so doing will it be possible for us to take on the strategic tasks assigned to us by the party and state of fostering qualified personnel for the needs of the four modernizations.

4. YOU ARE CHILD CARE WORKERS AS WELL AS PROPAGANDISTS FOR CHILD CARE WORK.

In order to carry out child care work well, not only must you continuously deepen your own understanding and improve your vocational skills in practical work, but you must also publicize the strategic significance of child care work to the entire society, and publicize correct thinking and methods in educating children. We must see to it that more and more people understand our party's education policy and scientific methods in bringing up, educating and cultivating children so as to become a giant social force and create a new social mood. Why should you be the propagandists in this respect? It is because you have rich experiences gained from your work. If you carry out propaganda, what you say will be more convincing. I hope you comrades will carry out propaganda by means of holding forums, utilizing the broadcast media, writing articles and so on. You should not only act as good child care workers but as outstanding propagandists for child care work.

Generally speaking, I am your colleague. But there is no comparison between you and I in terms of professional competence. I hope you will give your comments and criticism on any improper points in the suggestions I have just put forth.

As we joyfully gather here today, we cannot help remembering Comrade Soong Ching Ling, who devoted her whole life to the healthy growth of children. Let us keep her in mind and learn from her forever. Finally, I wholeheartedly wish all you child care workers and lovely children a happy festival and good health!

LEADERS ATTEND SOONG CHING LING MEMORIAL CEREMONY

OW290914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA) -- A ceremony commemorating the first anniversary of the death of Soong Ching Ling, honorary president of the People's Republic of China, was held here this morning at the late stateswoman's former residence, situated on the north bank of Houhai Lake.

The ceremony was held by the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, the National People's Congress Standing Committee and the State Council. Among the more than 600 people from many walks of life attending the ceremony were party and state leaders Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Yu Qiuli, Peng Chong, Chen Muhua, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Renzhong, Hu Qiaomu, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, Xu Deheng, Shi Liang, Yang Shangkun, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyai Gyaincain, Zhu Xuefan and Young Pioneers.

After Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, announced the opening of the ceremony, Liao Chengzhi made a speech saying: "Comrade Soong Ching Ling, known throughout the world as a great patriotic, democratic, internationalist and communist fighter, has gone for a year now. But her great revolutionary spirit and lofty integrity, as well as her outstanding contribution to the country and the people will live forever in our hearts."

He said that since Comrade Soong Ching Ling came to Beijing from Shanghai in September 1949 at the invitation of the C.P.C. Central Committee to join in planning the establishment of the People's Republic, she used to live, work and study here, and brought forth fruitful results in promoting China's socialist construction and world peace.

He said, "The many relics, documents and artifacts here are a real record of Comrade Soong Ching Ling's devotion to the great revolutionary cause and powerful testimony of modern Chinese history. In order to carry on Comrade Soong Ching Ling's great revolutionary spirit and let the people to cherish her memory and learn from her from generation to generation, the place has been officially designated 'former residence of Comrade Soong Ching Ling, honorary president of the People's Republic of China.'"

Liao Chengzhi said that "before her death, Comrade Soong Ching Ling keenly looked forward to the reunification of the motherland, a goal toward which she did a great deal of useful work.

"The peaceful reunification of the motherland is a common desire and the sacred duty of the Chinese people, including the Taiwan compatriots. We are deeply convinced that we will reach this goal. We warmly welcome Dr Sun Yat-sen's relatives and old friends now residing in Hong Kong and Macao, Taiwan and foreign countries, Comrade Soong Ching Ling's old friends as well as all celebrities and friends of various countries who wish to see a reunified and powerful China, to come to pay respects to Soong Ching Ling and to commemorate her together with us."

He said: "The socialist motherland which Soong Ching Ling loved had become even more prosperous and thriving. Comrade Soong Ching Ling would be relieved by the fact that the line, principles and policies formulated at the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the decision of the sixth session of the 11th party Central Committee are now being further implemented and that one after another new victories have been won in the socialist modernization drive of the country."

After the ceremony, Deng Yingchao unveiled a horizontal signboard inscribed with following characters: "Former residence of Comrade Soong Ching Ling, honorary president of the People's Republic of China" over the gate to the main hall. The brushwork was by noted calligrapher Qi Gong.

Party and state leaders, together with people of other walks of life, then visited the exhibition on Soong Ching Ling's life and contributions, her sitting room, study, meeting room.

Attending the ceremony were vice-chairmen of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, some members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee and standing committee members of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, deputies to the N.P.C., members of the C.P.P.C.C., leaders of the institutions directly under the party Central Committee and the State Council, leaders of various departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, various democratic parties and well known people from various walks of life.

Also present at the ceremony were some veterans of the 1911 revolution and relatives of those deceased, individuals who have returned to settle on the mainland from Taiwan or foreign countries, foreign friends and experts in Beijing as well as Soong Ching Ling's relatives now residing overseas and her old friends.

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS EXPERIMENT PLANNED

OW311240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 31 (XINHUA) -- China will conduct an experiment in domestic satellite communications and T.V. transmission by using a satellite of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (Intelsat) in the Indian Ocean region from June 6 to August 6. Ten ground satellite stations in Beijing, Shanghai and other sites will take part in the experiment, a spokesman for the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications said today. The experiment, according to the spokesman, will solve problems involved in meeting the communications needs of various departments and China's remote border regions and will pave the way for the establishment of China's own domestic satellite communications system.

The spokesman said the experiment will be carried out at a control station in Beijing, and receiving stations in Urumqi, Hohhot and other parts of China to verify the feasibility of transmitting TV signals, telephones, telegraphs, facsimiles and data. At the same time, ground satellite stations in the cities of Shanghai, Nanjing and Shijiazhuang will also be part of the experiment.

Some time after the experiment, the spokesman said, China will build a number of ground satellite stations in the cities of Beijing, Chengdu, Hohhot and Urumqi, to form a satellite communications network using the Intelsat satellite in the Indian Ocean.

Departments to take part in the experiment will include Ministries of Water Conservancy and Power, Electronics Industry and Posts and Telecommunications, the State Bureau of Meteorology, the Central Meteorological Bureau and XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

1982 ECONOMIC YEARBOOK SCHEDULED FOR PUBLICATION

OW290734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- "China's Economic Yearbook" for 1982, a second expanded edition, has been completed and will be published in China in August, reports today's GUANGMING DAILY. The paper says that the book contains important party and state documents and the new economic policies and decrees slated last year totalling 400,000 characters, and more than 20 articles by Chinese economist Xue Muqiao, which elaborate on 10 major principles concerning China's economic construction and other major economic questions.

New contents include special reports and articles, a general description of China, descriptions of the economic growth of various economic departments and of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, a brief review of economic theoretical studies and statistical data, chronicles of economic events in the country and appendices, the paper says.

In addition to detailed accounts of different departments and trades, the book also includes data from economic investigations at such major industrial enterprises as the Daqing oilfield and the Anshan iron and steel complex, surveys of special economic zones in the coastal Guangdong and Fujian Provinces and information on economic expansion in Chanzhou in Jiangsu Province and in Shashi in Hubei Province.

Chief editor of the book is Xue Muqiao, and the editorial board is composed of specialists from the Economic Research Center under the State Council and other noted Chinese economists. More than 500 economists, specialists and scholars across the country participated in the work.

The book will be published by the editorial office of the journal ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and its Overseas Chinese and English languages editions will be printed and distributed in Hong Kong by the Modern Culture Corporation Ltd., Hong Kong, the paper says.

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HK310546 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 82 p 8

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ZHOU ZIJIAN AT ANHUI MEETING ON CONSTITUTION

OW290931 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 82

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee held another meeting on the morning of 28 May to study and discuss the draft of the revised constitution of the PRC. It called on the party committees at various levels to conscientiously organize and lead the broad masses of people to discuss the draft. The standing committee of the provincial party committee held a meeting a week ago to study and discuss the draft of the revised constitution. Today's meeting was the second one held for the same purpose. Both meetings were presided over by Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial party committee. The participants unanimously held that the draft of the revised constitution is relatively flawless, draws on our country's historical experience and is very much liked by the people throughout the country. The discussion of the draft by the people throughout the country will certainly make our democracy and legal system sounder and further consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity. In discussing the draft of the revised constitution, the standing committee of the provincial party committee held that it embodies the following key points:

1. The draft of the revised constitution explicitly provides for upholding the four fundamental principles, the general principles for the institution and improvement of our country's various political and economic systems.
2. The draft of the revised constitution explicitly stipulates that all power in the PRC belongs to the people and that the organs through which the people exercise power are the NPC and the local people's congresses at various levels. It also explicitly provides for the fundamental rights of citizens, which embodies the fundamental principle of the people being the masters of the country.
3. In stressing the socialist legal system, the draft of the revised constitution explicitly stipulates that the constitution is the fundamental law of our state and has the supreme legal authority. It also provides that all PRC citizens are equal before the law.
4. The draft of the revised constitution stipulates that the basic task of the Chinese people in the coming years is to concentrate their effort on socialist modernization and that the state will continually raise labor productivity, increase economic effectiveness and develop the social productive forces by various means.
5. The draft of the revised constitution stipulates that socialist public property shall be sacred and inviolable and that all organizations and individuals are prohibited from seizing or damaging any state and collective property by any means. This is a powerful stimulus to the present struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field.
6. The draft of the revised constitution attaches importance to building socialist ethics by explicitly stipulating that the state promotes the virtue of love for the motherland, the people, labor, science and socialism and that it educates the people in the ideas and ethics of patriotism, collectivism, internationalism and communism.

The participants in the meeting also put forward some suggestions on the draft of the revised constitution. The standing committee of the provincial party committee called on the party committees at various levels to check up on the discussions already held on the draft of the revised constitution and to make concrete arrangements for further discussions in various parts of the province in order to do a good job in this regard.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ON WORK AMONG INTELLECTUALS

OW290804 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] According to a FUJIAN RIBAO report, an examination of work among intellectuals is being actively carried out in all parts of the province. Units acting faster than others have already completed the examination, entered into the stage of comprehensive study, put forward measures for improvement and begun to solve some problems.

Leading comrades of party committees at all levels have paid rather great attention to the current examination. On many occasions Comrade Xiang Nan has given instructions and opinions on problems discovered in the examination. Comrade Cheng Xu has visited Fujian University, the Fujian Institute of Substance Structure of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Fujian Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Fujian Normal University to seriously listen to the opinions of experts, professors and middle-aged key members of vocational staffs on work among intellectuals. More than 6,000 intellectuals at the higher and middle levels in various prefectures, cities and counties have attended discussion meetings or been interviewed. At discussion meetings and interviews, the intellectuals report that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee a great deal of work has been done to set things right in the province and great achievements have been made in implementing policy. They feel a greater ease of mind and express their determination to make greater contributions to the four modernizations program. In reporting problems, they are quite realistic, take the overall situation into consideration and show an understanding of the state's difficulties. In the course of the examination, the provincial party committee places special emphasis on the need to solve problems while carrying out the examination. Now, many units have put forward ways and measures for solving problems, and have already solved some of the problems. Several institutions of higher learning, scientific research units and production departments have implemented more than 10 measures for the good of young and middle-aged intellectuals. Fuzhou city has set up and is setting up more service centers in units with large numbers of intellectuals. Xiamen, Jinjiang, Putian, Sanming and other areas have helped some families solve their housing problems and readjusted jobs for some unsuitably employed technical personnel.

Recently the standing committee of the provincial party committee held a report meeting on the examination of work among intellectuals. Comrade Xiang Nan spoke at the meeting. He affirmed the achievements made previously, and pointed out: The examination of work among intellectuals should not be a one-shot deal, but should be continued. Attention should be given to solving problems.

SHANGHAI RELEASES FORMER KUOMINTANG PERSONNEL

OW291050 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] On the basis of the resolution of the NPC Standing Committee, the Shanghai Intermediate People's Court recently held separate meetings at the Shanghai prison and the No 2 bureau of reform through labor to leniently release all former Kuomintang party, government and military personnel and special agents below the county or regimental level in custody in Shanghai, and awarded them their citizen's rights. The public security organs in Shanghai issued them the certificates of release. New bedding, clothes and some petty cash were issued to those released. The state gave those with families enough money to cover their traveling expenses to their respective hometowns. For those with relatives in Taiwan who had expressed a willingness to go to Taiwan to reunite with their kinsmen and had applied for a permit, the state will try to help them achieve their goal whenever possible, and make things convenient for them. For those who can still work, the departments concerned will give them adequate job assignments. For those who cannot work and encounter difficulties in livelihood, the local governments will give them proper relief. The government will also assist those who are homeless in settling down, and the state will support those who are unable to work. The departments concerned in Shanghai held a dinner party to bid farewell to the released and organized a tour for them of the city proper and some localities.

BRIEFS

ANHUI DROUGHT CIRCULAR -- The Anhui Provincial People's Government issued an emergency circular on 26 May calling on all localities to do a good job in combating drought. According to the circular, since April there has been little rain in most parts of the province, and many places have begun to show signs of drought, particularly areas north of the Huai He and in eastern Anhui. More than 20 million mu of wheat and spring-sown crops are now affected by the drought. In addition, more than 30 million mu of farmland have just been harvested and are being sown to new crops. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 82 OW]

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI INSPECTS DISASTER AREAS

HK310419 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 30 May 82

[Summary] After visiting disaster areas in Shaoguan Prefecture, provincial CCP committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi and Governor Liu Tianfu inspected Sihui, Fengkai, Deqing, Guangning and Huaiji Counties from 25 to 28 May to comfort the masses and hold discussions with the cadres. "Comrades Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu proposed that the party and government organizations at all levels seriously study this flood disaster and the problems it has exposed and proceed to sum up experiences and lessons in our water conservation, afforestation, rural house construction, the insurance business and so on, in order to improve all our work. In addition, while promoting relief work through production, it is necessary to carefully consider long-term plans for developing the economy in the mountain areas."

Most of the state-owned factories in Guangning County are located on the banks of the Sui Jiang. They suffered serious damage and losses during the floods. "When the leading comrades of the province found out that some of these enterprises and many other factories had not taken part in insurance plans, they stressed the importance of developing the insurance business." Comrade Liu Tianfu said: "Insurance has great advantages for the state and the enterprises. The factories should actively participate in it." Ren Zhongyi stressed at a forum of county leaders that the county CCP committees must learn the lessons of this disaster and formulate long-term plans for construction in the mountain areas. Liu Tianfu urged mountainous counties to increase their forest cover and strive to become forestry bases.

Comrades Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu returned to Guangzhou on 29 May.

HEAVY RAINFALL, STORMS CONTINUE IN GUANGDONG

HK300057 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 29 May 82

[Summary] From 0800 on 27 May to 0800 on 29 May, 46 counties and municipalities in Foshan, Shaoguan, Huiyang, Shantou and Zhanjiang Prefectures and Guangzhou municipality were hit by heavy and torrential rainstorms, with violent storms in places. Rainfall in Zhuhai municipality from 0800 on 28 May to 0800 on 29 May was 339 mm. The heaviest rainfall in Foshan Prefecture was at the Doumen Hongqi farm and (Tanzhou) commune in Zhongshan County.

According to initial statistics, some 270,000 mu of farmland have been inundated in Foshan Prefecture. A number of houses and water conservation facilities have been destroyed. Responsible comrades of the Doumen County CCP Committee went to the stricken areas on 29 May to arrange for material supplies and relief work. There has been heavy rain and flooding in the Shenzhen area over the past 2 days. The customs building was flooded on 29 May.

Further Report

HK010031 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Heavy rain fell in Foshan, Huiyang and Shantou Prefectures and the Guangzhou area on 31 May, with torrential rain in places. Due to the fact that the rainfall center on 30 and 31 May was along the coast of Foshan, Huiyang and Shantou Prefectures, the water level of the province's main rivers has not yet risen above the warning mark. From 28 to 30 May, torrential rain fell in parts of Foshan Prefecture. Over 300,000 mu of farmland were flooded. As a result of 2 days' rescue efforts, floodwaters have already been drained from 90,000 mu of early rice.

According to the provincial meteorological station, Shantou Prefecture will have torrential rains on 1 Jun, with violent rainstorms in parts of its western portion. Huiyang, Meixian and Zhaoqing Prefectures and Guangzhou municipality will have heavy to torrential rain. There will also be heavy rain in the southern part of Shaoguan Prefecture, with torrential rain in places. All departments concerned must watch the situation.

Additional Statistics

HK311340 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Heavy to torrential rains have fallen throughout Foshan Prefecture. It was still raining at 0800 and 0900 this morning. From 28 May to the morning of 30 May at 0840, the amount of rainfall at the Hongqi farm in Doumen County reached 808 mm and the amount of rainfall at Guanghai, (Shanan) and Chixi communes in Taishan County reached 420-560 mm. According to preliminary statistics, 510,000 mu of fields throughout the prefecture were inundated and 79 villages flooded. The flood has also damaged a number of water conservation facilities. At present, Foshan Prefecture and stricken counties and communes have organized teams to fight the flood and deal with emergencies. They have gone to embankments to crash-repair the dangerous sections. They have made good arrangements for the livelihood of the masses in the stricken areas and have done well in restoring production after the disaster.

ECONOMIC SOCIETY ESTABLISHED IN SHENZHEN ZONE

OW300324 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Shenzhen, May 30 (XINHUA) -- An economic society has been set up in the Shenzhen special economic zone in Guangdong Province to study economic problems arising in the zone and new economic developments at home and abroad. The society hopes to help development of the zone and bring about cooperation between the zone's economic management departments and enterprises and research institutes. At the society's first meeting, papers dealing with an initial study of the zone's land development through the use of foreign funds were read. Other subjects were an economic model of the zone, currency problems in the zone and the economic results of imported technology. The society now has 70 members, including economic researchers and managerial personnel.

HUBEI HOLDS REPORT MEETING ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION

HK280345 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 82

[Summary] The Hubei Provincial CCP Committee held a report meeting on the draft of the revised constitution in Wuchang on 26 May. Provincial CCP committee Secretary Huang Zhizhen delivered a mobilization report. After pointing out that the current study and discussion of the draft have only started, he demanded that party committees at all levels fully understand the importance of the all-people discussion and integrate it with the "five stresses and four beauties" drive and with socialist economic construction. Comrade Huang Zhizhen said: "By studying and discussing the draft of the revised constitution, we should conduct in depth education for the cadres and masses in upholding the four basic principles and in patriotism, collectivism, internationalism and communist ideology and morality. We should advocate love for the motherland, the people, labor, science and socialism, and oppose capitalist ideology, the remnants of feudal ideology and the influences of other decadent ideology, and thus lay a good foundation for a fundamental turn for the better in party work style, social mood and social order." The rally was presided over by Comrade Xia Shihou, member of the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee.

HEAVY RAINSTORMS CAUSE FLOODING IN HUNAN

HK290223 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] According to statistics from the provincial hydrology center, heavy rain fell throughout Hunan from 25 to 27 May, and some places had violent and torrential rainstorms. Due to the concentration and intensify of the rain, mountain torrents rushed down in Taoyuan County, while flooding occurred in Yiyang County in the Dongting Lake area. At present, many parts of the province are hurrying to store and conserve water, while areas hit by calamities are stepping up antiflood and drainage work and doing everything possible to reap a bumper harvest this year.

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